THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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VOL. 34. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1900. NO. 48.

AFTER THE BATTLE

Some are found bleeding and sore, while others have a fit of the blues. Now if there should be any so unfortunate as to suffer from the effects of accidents we have the Balm for their pains and aches, let it be either for man or beast.

Our liniment and powders for horses or cattle are always the best.

Our medicines are pure and always get there. The prices are right, too.

Our patent medicine department is supplied with all the standard remedies and we can supply your on short notice.

Our toilet and fancy goods department we keep up to the times.

Our Prescription department receives our closest attention and all calls answered day or night. Just touch the button. In fact we are here to do business and serve the public.

M. - A. - ROCKWELL,
THE PHARMACIST,
EMPORIUM, PA.

CLEARANCE SALE
- - OF - -
COATS AND CAPES

SOME TIMELY BARGAINS.

Don't think they are old styles. They are not. Left overs from from last month, that is all.

Did a very large Cloak business this year. Had a very large stock.

It is only to be expected that some of the garments were left over.

The left overs are just as pretty, just as desirable as they were a month ago, but just ONE HALF last month's prices.

We could let the lot dwindle down at regular prices if we liked. But that is not our way. We believe in ending each season with the season.

You benefit by that policy of ours.

Would you buy a stylish up-to-date Coat or Cape at

HALF PRICE?

Then come to our Cloak Department. Prices have been cut squarely in two.

GREAT BARGAINS
AWAIT YOU

M. C. TULIS.

Possibilities of Making a Comfortable Living on a Rented Farm.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY JOSIAH HOWARD, ESQ., OF EMPORIUM AT THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Any property on which the owner can place a mortgage in the open market at home, has a value; and the fact that all farms can be mortgaged, proves that they have a value, and answers in the affirmative the question as to whether a man can rent an ordinary farm and clear his living on it, over and above the rental; but I think the master of ceremonies to-day intended that we should consider some of the possibilities of a man doing even more than that and discuss why all farmers do not succeed in their attempts.

Now, first and foremost; any community that does not possess a social standard that inspires its young men to step out manfully, and to openly proclaim to their friends and neighbors their choice of a wife and companion, whom they promise to honor, support and cherish, so long as they both shall live; that community does not possess the elements of success for any kind of occupation.

I put this thought first, because I think it is the most important of all God's plans for the earthly well being of a man, and that without the encouragement and companionship of loving, sensible wives, men are but poor tools in any walk of life.

Why I should be confined to the question of success as applied to the tenant farmers alone, I do not understand, because the farmers stand with a higher average in the scale of health, and contentment and happiness than any other occupation; nor are the fundamental elements of success in farming, different from those pertaining to other branches of industry.

Let us see; a man can reach farther with two or three ladders than he can with only one, or than he can with his own hands.

We reach and talk around the world with a wire, and are beginning to reach so far with our big cannon and modern rifles, that war will soon be impossible among nations.

As God has made the Ocean and all its tributaries, up to the smallest brooks, alive with fish, so all the walks of life, be they ever so humble, hold opportunities for happy, peaceful progress to all who recognize and learn how to use them.

The fisherman uses the hook, and the line and the pole combined; even so we, in grasping and holding our opportunities must unite our energies and brains with education.

I know lots of men who are just as honest as my own good father, Chas. B. Howard, was in his lifetime, and some of them work hard and are always willing to work overtime, yet they do not seem to make the advancement he did.

I used to wonder why, and I know of only one reason; they do not couple education with their energy and brains.

Now I wish to make a note of this. My father's family were poor, and he only received about six months schooling, but he learned to read at Sabbath School and carried an arithmetic and speller along on his all day trips to town with the coal cart.

As a man he went to work in a German settlement and made himself a German dictionary of the words the men used with him in their talk; later on he learned to scale logs and keep his own books and accounts. All this he learned at the same time he was learn-to swing an axe and roll a log with a cant hook.

Many times he told me to always carry these three together, viz: Energy, Brains and Education. "Education alone won't do," he said, "but don't try to get along without it."

Now I think he was right, and it is simply surprising how many good points our fathers can give us if we admit the honesty of their intentions in advising us, coupled with the fact that they must have learned something in their longer life than ours, that we do not know; and right here I wish to emphasize what I think is a great truth which applies to us all: "My father was raised on a farm and gave the credit of all his higher aims and ability to his mother, who was the ruling spirit in the household, and custodian of the family earnings. My mother was also a good woman, and for many years had full charge of all my father's earnings, and this with a few exceptions should be the rule of all

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Republican Primary Election.

EAST WARD.

The Republican electors of East Ward are requested to meet at the Hose House, in said ward, Saturday evening, January 27th, 1900, at 7:30, to nominate candidates for the several Ward offices and elect five delegates to the Republican Borough Convention.

A. C. BLUM,
Ward Committeeman.

MIDDLE WARD.

The Republican electors of the Middle Ward of Emporium Borough, are requested to meet at the Council Room in City Hall, on Saturday evening, Jan. 27th, 1900, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the several Ward offices; also to elect five delegates to attend the Republican Borough Convention.

HARRY HEMPHILL,
Ward Committeeman.

WEST WARD.

The Republican electors of the West Ward of Emporium Borough are requested to meet at the public hall, in the City Hall building, Satuaday evening, Jan. 27th, 1900, at 7:30, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the several Ward offices; also to elect five delegates to attend the Republican Borough Convention.

HENRY AUCHU,
Ward Committeeman.

REPUBLICAN BOROUGH CONVENTION.

The Republican electors of the several Wards of Emporium Borough are hereby requested to elect five delegates from each Ward to attend the Republican Borough Convention, to be held at the Council Chamber, Monday evening, Jan. 29th, 1900, at 7:30, to place in nomination candidates for the several Borough offices.

A. C. BLUM,
HENRY AUCHU,
HARRY HEMPHILL,
Republican Committeemen.

Driftwood Rehash.

From Gazette.

C. W. Shaffer, Esq., of Emporium, was in town yesterday on legal business.

Mrs. W. E. Mutthersbaugh who was reported critically ill at her home in Mix Run Sunday night, is improving.

Dr. R. P. Heilman and wife and Commissioners' clerk I. K. Hockley, of Emporium, attended the farmers institute here on Monday.

Dr. Katherine Daley, we understand, will open an office in the old bank building in the near future.

Burgess S. G. McElwain delivered the address of welcome at the farmers' institute. Dr. R. P. Heilman, of Emporium, responded.

A letter received from John T. Earl on Tuesday says in part: "Mother, who has been ill for three months was taken worse and is very low. Her heart is so weak that the doctor has grave fears that she cannot rally. She seems some better to-day and we hope for the best." Mrs. Earl's many friends here would be glad to hear of her complete recovery.

"Mose Carpenter" says: Yes I noticed that scores of the up river farmers came to the institute and bragged about this being a successful year for them in all agricultural pursuits and yet many of them did not raise corn enough to fatten their hogs, and they have already commenced to haul bailed hay from the big store. Some of these so-called farmers ought to be arrested for false pretense.

L. C. B. A. Install Officers.

At a regular meeting, Jan. 23rd, Deputy Miss Flynn, of Ridgway, installed the following officers: First Vice President, Mrs. Margaret Murry; Second Vice President, Mrs Margaret Heher; Recorder, Miss Bridget Creigton; Asst. Recorder, Mrs. Josephine McCarthy; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Katharine Burke; Treasurer, Mrs. Bertha Jewell; Marshall, Mrs. Bridget Walsh; Guard, Mrs. Mary Farrell.

After installation a most enjoyable reception and entertainment followed consisting of the following program:

Address of Welcome,....Mrs. P. Burke
Solo .....Anna Lycett
Recitation.....Rose Bair
Solo.....Mr. Kemler
Recitation.....Miss Dorothy Huff
Music.....Mrs. M. Wells
Music.....Misses Blumle
Recitation.....Miss Anna Fritz
Solo.....Clarence Quinn
Recitation.....Blanche Kline
Music.....Miss Anna Blumle
Address.....Deputy Miss Flynn
Remarks.....Rev. Father Downey
Chorus,....."Good Night Ladies"

***

Death's Doings.

BURLINGAME.

ELVIRA BURLINGAME, aged 68 years, died at the family residence at Sizerville, Friday evening, Jan. 19th, 1900, after a protracted illness. Although Mrs. Burlingame had been seriously ill for some time she was not at the time of her death considered in a precarious condition. The call came very suddenly and she passed to the other shore to meet the loved ones gone before.

Deceased was a daughter of one of the earliest settlers on the Portage, Hiram and Polly Sizer, and was married to Delos Burlingame Jan. 24th, 1855. To them six children were born, Sidney the eldest son having died several years ago. The remaining members of the family lett to console the bereaved husband are Miss Verne, at home; H. D., of Emporium; B. N., who resides in Chicago, and Elmer, who is at attending school at West Chester; Mrs. C. H. Sage, Johnsonburg.

Mrs. Burlingame was one of those wives and mothers who lived almost wholly for the comfort and happiness of her family. She was an economical manager and her great care is seen in and around their beautiful home, where she so loved to pass her days, for it was there she first saw the light of day and continually resided in the same home until the day of her death. In their early days the family were surrounded by the crude society characteristic of a lumbering community, her motherly influence gave her reason, as she always had, and justly too, to be proud of her family.

The funeral took place on Monday at two o'clock, at Sizerville, Rev. Shriner, of Emporium M. E. church, officiating. The Rev. gentleman delivered one of his eloquent sermons to the bereaved family and large circle of sympathizing friends. A choir composed of some of Emporium's best singers, furnished the singing. The funeral was very largely attended, many from Emporium being in attendance. Interment in Sizerville cemetery.

The following relatives and friends from abroad were present: B. N. Burlingame, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sage, Johnsonburg; Elmer Burlingame, West Chester; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Burlingame, Emporium; Mrs. L. T. Sage, Arcade, N. Y.; Jonothan Colegrove and wife, Bela Colegrove and wife, Mrs. Laura A. Carter, Smethport; Leroy Burlingame, Kasson, Pa.; H. A. Avery and wife, Mrs. G. A. Wilber, Miss Myrtle Avery, Keating Summit; B. R. Carter and wife, Austin, Pa.

Theatrical Circuit.

Geo. H. Verbeck, manager of the Armstrong Opera House, Johnsonburg, Pa., and the Opera Honse, Kane, Pa., will next season have a circuit of five or six good towns, which will include a new theatre in Punxsutawney, which will be built early in the Spring, and be ready to open in September. It will be built on Main street, in the business part of the town and be a modern up-to-date house in every particular. Manager Verbeck will also have a new theatre in Kane for next season, and at present is figuring on a new house to be built at St. Marys, Pa., which is a good live town, and without any kind of place of amusement whatever. This will give Manager Verbeck a good circuit of towns, with short railroad jumps.—Exchange. What's the matter with Emporium? This is conceded to be the best show town between Warren and Williamsport and we hope Manager Verbeck will include us in his circuit.

Suffocated at the Furnace.

A Hungarian, named John Underchin, who has been employed at the furnace in the capacity of cinder snatcher, was found dead Sunday morning, in the engine room of the hoisting engine. Deceased had been in poor health for some time and complaining, about five o'clock Sunday morning he was told to lie down in a warm place till he felt better. When found he was dead, caused by inhaling gas. Coroner Baker was called and ordered the remains removed to LaBar's undertaking establishment, where they were prepared for burial. Deceased leaves a wife and three small children, neither of whom can speak a word of English. They are strangers in our midst.

Wonders Will Never Cease.

We regret to learn that one of our valuable citizens, Mr. J. A. Fisher, contemplates abandoning the blacksmithing business and launching into a new enterprise, having purchased L. S. Fisk's interest in the Emporium band, and a beautiful cornet. He is now taking music lessons and will soon be a full fledged band master. Success, Joe; but we think rent will be cheap in your locality.

Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff J. D. Swope has appointed Harry Hemphill deputy. The appointment will give general satisfaction Mr. Hemphill being every way qualified for the place and has had many years experience as constable and in other official positions.

Ocean Bound.

Josiah Howard and party of invited guests sailed from New York yesterday afternoon for Puerto Rico, to be gone six weeks. Mrs. Howard went to New York Monday evening to witness their departure and wish them a pleasant voyage.

Died at Olean.

Mrs. O. M. Hanna, aged 72 years, died at Olean last week, Tuesday, at residence of her daughter, Mrs. R. C. Albro. Death was due to paralysis. The venerable lady had resided in Emporium with her husband and recently went to Olean. Mr. Hanna was called to Olean.

The University Association.

Program for Monday evening, January 29th:

Josiah Gilbert Holland, Miss Heilman; Charles Dudley Warner, Miss Edna Warner; John Burroughs, Miss Bonham; Edmund Stedman, Miss Van Valkenburg; Edwin Percy Whittle, Miss McQuay; George William Curtis, Prof. Stauffer; Richard Grant White, Miss Cush.

Letter From Manila.

Warren J. Mead, who is in the Philippines as a member of Company M, 37th Regiment, writes to Michael Murphy, of this place. We quote the following: "I think the war will soon be over, The enemy are getting scattered and are now harmless. They are trying to get to the south line now. It may be there will be some hard scrapping here yet, but it is doubtful. We get a chance for a few shots at the out posts, but they don't bother us much. We may move to San Pebio in a week or two. If we do look out for a hard fight. It is a walled city of 45,000 inhabitants, besides the soldiers. If the artillery and other heavy guns get there it will be easy for us. Send me the Cameron county papers."

In Full Blast.

The Emporium Furniture Company makes its bow to the PRESS readers this week and calls attention to their mammoth stock of furniture now displayed at their store one door west of Odd Fellows Block. The goods are all new and consist of everything from the cheap chair to the handsomest parlor or bed room suit. An inspection of the new goods will convince you that you can save big money by patronizing the Emporium Furniture Company. A first-class undertaking establishment, with competent attendants, will receive the closest attention. One of the handsomest funeral cars in the state has been purchased for this department.

Says the Philadelphia Record: The saying was once trite that "the doors of Castle Garden always swing inward, never outward." The meaning of this was that America offiered so many advantages to residents that all people wanted to come here, and none cared to leave. For a somewhat similar cause the doors of business houses which advertise swing inward constantly. The daily and weekly announcements of such houses attract customers to the mutual advantage of buyer and seller.

Hon. Warner Miller says: "In all by business career times were never better than they are now." We have never had so complete and scientific a system of Protection to American interests as we have now. That explains in part why times are better now than ever before. For the other part we have never until now seen the completed effects of a Protective tariff. In the past we have been struggling, by means of protection to American industries, to build up American enterprises, to put them on their feet. To-day, in many instances, says the American Economist, this has been accomplished and the sole duty of the Protective tariff in regard to these enterprizes is to preserve to them what they have already achieved and to give them a chance to branch out, now that, at last they stand on a firm basis. Times are better than ever before, and they are likely to remain so because Protection is likely to continue to be the policy of the country.

Card of Thanks.

We take this method returning our heartfelt thanks to all our friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us in our sad bereavement.

MR. AND MRS. N. J. SWARTZ.

The Modern "Junius Letters."

"An American Mother" will conceal the identity of one of the most prominent women of the day in the authorship of a series of frank articles about to begin in The Ladies Home Journal. The articles will deal with the vital questions entering into modern American womanhood, and the directness of their character is in a way revealed in the title of the first article. "Have Women Robbed Men of Their Religion?" which the writer boldly answers in the affirmative. The series will then go on and deal with the exact conditions prevailing in girls' colleges, revealing an unusually keen insight, and drawing some emphatic deductions which will awaken unusual interest.

Political Announcements.

All Announcements under this head must be signed by the candidate and paid in advance to insure publication.

CONGRESS.

EDITOR PRESS:—Please announce my name as a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Republican Congressional Convention.

O. C. ALLEN,

Warren, Pa., Jan. 13, 1900.

LOCAL NOTICES.

New line of trunks at Jasper Harris.'

A large invoice of new trunks and traveling bags just received at the People's Clothing House.

JASPER HARRIS.

J. H. Day has something new to say to his patrons this week. Read his bulletin on fifth page.

Those special bargains in kitchen, dining room and parlor chairs continue at Geo. J. LaBar's, for January. A few big bargains still remain.

Balcom & Lloyd are making special inducements in all departments of their reliable store. A few of the many reductions are enumerated in their ad.

R. Seger & Son, next to the bank, have just received the finest and most extensive line of linen collars, of all shapes and popular styles. The very latest line of ladies' collars. Call and see them.

BATH TUB FOR SALE.—A new, first-class, 14 oz. copper, six-foot bath tub for sale at a bargain. Apply at PRESS office. 48-4t

FOR SALE.—A span of good, heavy, working horses. Apply to

B. W. GREEN,
Emporium, Pa.

WOOD-CHOPPERS WANTED.—The undersigned will pay one dollar twenty-five cents per cord for cutting fifty inch wood. 25,000 cords to be cut this season. Apply to

C. W. FREEMAN,
Kushequa, Pa.,
Foreman for Elisha K. Kane.—47-4t

BRIEF MENTION.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Swartz's infant daughter. The funeral took place on Sunday.

The Commissioners filled the wheel for 1900, on Tuesday, also drawing the grand and traverse jurors for April term.

The borough school report is unavoidably crowded out this week but will be published next issue.

The L. C. B. A. gave a banquet Tuesday evening at their lodge room, to the members and their friends. It is reported an enjoyable affair.

Mrs. C. A. Bell, of Lebanon, who is pleasantly remembered by many of our citizens, we regret to learn is dangerously ill, in a Philadelphia hospital, where she was taken for an operation.

Last Tuesday evening some kids knocked a cap from a gas pipe in the shed adjoining C. C. Ritchie's residence. The little scamps lighted the gas and for a time it looked as though the building would be consumed. No alarm.

At a meeting of the Moore Literary Society, of the West Chester Normal school, at West Chester Normal School at West Chester, Pa., Jan. 13th, Miss Mary Robinson was on the program. The Daily News says: "Miss Mary Robinson recited with eese and ability the burlesque, "Pyramus and Thisbe," nd on being recalled gave an imitation of Irish dialect, which was received with appreciation."

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Sizerville Tent, No. 103, K. O. T. M., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Wm. E. Crawford, who died from injuries received in the woods while working for his father, H. C. Crawford; therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn his untimely end and deplore the sad fate that has deprived us of the companionship of a noble hearted brother.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of great affliction and may they not be as those without a hope but ever bear in mind that for true consolation they must look to God, who alone can heal the broken hearted, and while they mourn the loss of one so dear to them, we grieve for one who has mingled with us almost nine years, having joined with us as a charter member in the year 1891, and always been true to his obligations to protect the widow and care for the orphan. To know him was to love him, his noble manhood and great heart never failed to touch the hearts of those who knew him. Although taken away so early in life, his many generous and charitable acts will live forever in the hearts of those he left behind him.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, the Ruler of the universe, we realize with much sorrow the death of our departed brother.

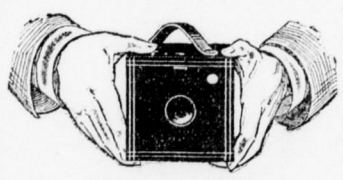
Resolved, That as a token of respect to our deceased brother we drape our charter in mourning for sixty days, that these resolutions be entered upon our records and printed in our county papers, and a copy of the same be sent to the bereaved family.

ROBT. McDOWELL,
J. H. EVANS,
IRA AYERS,
Committee.

DIED.

At the Residence of her parents on Fifth Street January 20th, 1900, CORRELL ELWELL SWARTZ, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Swartz, aged one month and 14 days.

EASTMAN'S KODAK



FRIDAY, Cloudy and colder; probably snow flurries.
SATURDAY, Fair and slightly colder.
SUNDAY, Fair weather.

You can carry it in your hands, on your shoulder, in your pocket or on yourbicycle. You press the button and the Kodak will do the rest.

LLOYD'S LONG RANGE FORECAST OF THE WEATHER AND EASTMAN'S KODAK.

PERFECTION!

Perfection's pinicle; many strive for it; No one reaches it. Michael Angelo said, "Trifles make perfection and perfection is no trifle." But it is the striving that makes this such a desirable store for you and your friends to buy such trifles as pens, inks, writing paper and all kinds of stationery, books standard patterns chnaware, wall paper, toys, sleds, skates, bicycles sporting goods, guns, ammunition, kodaks and a full line of kodak supplies, pocket books, aluminum novelties, curtains and a good cigar.

HARRY S. LLOYD.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

An exchange is trying to get up a controversy over the grammatical construction of the phrase: "The United States." It is a poor time to start such a quarrel. Everybody is quite sure just at present that the United States is, grammar or no grammar.

John C. Baldwin, a life convict in the Sing Sing penitentiary, has been pardoned by Gov. Roosevelt because there is no doubt of his innocence. He has served 22 years in prison for a crime which he never committed. Baldwin was a victim of circumstantial evidence.

It seems as if the limit of humiliation has come at last to the horse. He has been used as a beast of profitless burden, cut up into sausage meat and otherwise abused in the flesh, and now doctors are making a drunkard of him in order that with his virus they may destroy drunkenness in that unreliable animal, man.

As a producer of pig iron the United States has a large lead over other producers, the output for 1899 being about 13,500,000 tons, while that of Great Britain was less than 10,000,000 tons, and that of Germany 8,000,000. Out output was last year 6,000,000 tons in excess of that of 1896, when the smaller quantity was sold with difficulty.

The return of Paderewski to this country recalls a remarkable fact. In 1883 Roentgen was professor of physics, Paderewski was an instructor in music and Tesla was an instructor in electricity, all of them being in the faculty of the University of Strasburg. At that time they were unknown to the world; now there are probably no three men who are better known.

Miss May Howard, a "society coach," who sued Mrs. Frances Augusta Skinner for services rendered, has been awarded $5,000 by a New York court. The coach seems to have become a fixed American institution. Backward students, football elevens, boat crews and other college athletic teams have had them for years, and now women with social ambitions are employing them.

The consummation of the United States' "open door" policy in China is considered as one of the greatest diplomatic strokes of modern times. By it all the European powers become pledged to a pacific policy of commercial expansion and the United States secures every desired advantage of trade without meddling in the affairs of China or forming any entangling alliances.

Bells have been the same shape for so many years that everyone naturally supposed that it was the very best shape for them, but now up jumps a bell-maker who has discovered that the proper shape for the bell is tubular. It is stated that the discovery will make a revolution in bellmaking. All of which goes to show that if we insist upon staying in the old rut we will never know what there is outside of it.

One of the most remarkable coincidences on record has come to light in Lynchburg, Va., and Augusta, Ga. In each city there is a Walter Clark whose father was named Samuel and whose mother's maiden name was Walker. Both Walter Clarks have brothers named Samuel and William, uncles named Charles and John and an aunt named Elizabeth. Yet the two men cannot trace any relationship between the two families.

Norway now has a new flag, and it is all her own. The Swedish flag was forced upon the Norwegians in 1814, though the constitution gave them an emblem of their own, and ever since that time they have been fighting for their rights. The king has vetoed every attempt that has been made, but now the storthing has for the third time voted to give Norway her flag, and as the king cannot veto the third consecutive enactment of a law Norway at last has her national emblem. The new flag bears no symbol of the union between Norway and Sweden.

The government has a peculiar case on its hands from Hawaii. C. D. Pringle, a merchant, has taken possession of Cocoanut island, the most famous spot in all the islands, and claims the place under squatter's rights. The government lays claim to the place because of its having been set aside by the old monarchy as a quarantine station for the harbor of Hilo. Our minister has notified Pringle to leave, but he has thrown up a small fort and says he is prepared to defend his claim by force if necessary. He has appealed to Washington.

USING THE SURPLUS.

Sound Business Policy of Secretary Gage in His Use of Government Funds.

When Secretary Fairchild refused to use the surplus revenue in buying bonds and deposited it in certain banks, William McKinley, February 29, 1888, attacked this treasury policy.

His speech then is having a wide currency now in democratic papers with short memories and an insufficient knowledge of the facts. It is quoted in criticism of the present policy of the treasury in increasing bank deposits by $5,250,000 in December. Some papers quote this speech of President McKinley 12 years ago without knowing the facts, and some because they know the facts. Both are wrong, wittingly or unwittingly, and both mislead, as the facts show.

The surplus of treasury income over expenditure in the past six months was $21,000,000. This was the first surplus of income over expenditure in six years. Secretary Gage has bought $19,277,600 of bonds, par, between October 1 and December 31, and the premium on these bonds and interest anticipated on the January payments make the total outgo by the treasury considerably larger than the surplus. Secretary Gage has, in short, used all and more than all the surplus of income over expenditure during the first half year in buying bonds, and President McKinley's administration has for the first time in seven years resumed payments on the sinking fund.

When Representative McKinley, February, 1888, made his attack on Secretary Fairchild the income of the treasury from July 1, 1887, to March 1, 1888, was $253,000,000 and the outgo $183,000,000, leaving a surplus of $70,000,000. The reduction of the bonded debt was $44,551,810, par, between the same dates. Instead of spending all the surplus and considerably more in redeeming the debt and easing the money market, as Secretary Gage has done, Secretary Fairchild spent considerably less than the surplus on the debt and deposited the balance. For the fiscal year 1887-8 the surplus was $111,000,000 and the par of bonds bought was $70,169,850. For the eight months dealt with early in 1888 by Mr. McKinley and for the fiscal year attacked in the republican national platform of that year the treasury had refused to spend the surplus in the redemption of the debt, leaving the balance on deposit in the banks.

Secretary Gage, instead, has used all the surplus in buying bonds and then disposed a floating balance so as to ease trade and save public and private credits. In other words, President McKinley's secretary of the treasury has done exactly what Representative McKinley urged that Secretary Fairchild should do. Having done this, additional public needs of trade, commerce and exchange have been met by increasing the treasury bank deposits. If Secretary Fairchild had done this in 1888 and 1889 the treasury would not have rolled up the great balance which Secretary Windom had to use in 1890 to avert panic during the Baring failure. The one sound principle is to return treasury receipts to the channels of trade, first by bond purchases, and when this is over by bank deposits. The business community knows and understands this, and no business men are deceived either by the attacks on Secretary Gage's policy now or the quotation of President McKinley's utterances when a representative.—Philadelphia Press.

THE ELECTIONS OF 1899.

Conditions Which Are Not Likely to Be Repeated in the Coming Campaign.

In ten only of the 45 states, a smaller number than usual, were there general elections in the year 1899. This is the record of the vote in each:

State.	Republican.	Democratic.	Various.
Iowa	259,543	183,326	10,590
Kentucky	193,714	191,331	17,524
Maryland	116,286	128,409	6,494
Massachusetts	168,902	103,802	26,442
Michigan	216,828	165,482	16,835
Mississippi	.....	42,273	6,097
Nebraska	94,213	109,220	.....
Ohio	417,199	368,176	122,784
Pennsylvania	438,660	327,512	20,464
Rhode Island	24,308	14,602	4,220
Totals	1,908,993	1,634,233	231,050

Three features of these 1899 elections are noticeable—the fact that the more important states, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Michigan particularly, were strongly republican; the fact that, compared with the corresponding election of 1895, the year preceding the last presidential election, the only state in which the republican plurality was increased was Massachusetts, and the fact that, on the basis of the electoral vote, the republicans carried states having 114 presidential electors and democrats' states having 25 only.

More than one-half of the vote cast as "various" for other parties, prohibitionist, socialist, middle-of-the-road populist, golden rule, social democrat and independent, was in favor of Jones for governor of Ohio or Brown for governor of Kentucky, as the result of exceptional political conditions which are not likely to be repeated in the presidential election of 1900.—N. Y. Sun.

☞There has rarely been a new year with fewer men out of employment who are desirous of obtaining work. Enterprises of importance are under way in many directions, but chimerical schemes—the most serious danger to the business equilibrium—are rare. The national treasury is well stocked with money and the banks seem to be relying on legitimate profits.—Baltimore American.

☞Chairman Jones, who is to be dropped by the democratic national committee, is reported to be angry, and it is feared in some quarters that he may deal Bryan a body blow by coming out and declaring that prosperity has returned, after all.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A CERTAIN STANDARD.

Salient Features of the Currency Bills That Are Now Before Congress.

The passage of one of the currency bills before congress will be the logical result of the last presidential election, the election of 1898 and of the course of events. The real issue was between a gold and silver standard in 1896. With a timidity which ill befits a great party, many republicans were reluctant to declare for the gold standard, but the convention did so by a decided majority, with the proviso of one more atempt to bring about international bimetallism, which, at that time, no one who had watched the drift of sentiment in Europe and had weighed the effect of the doubling of the output of the world's gold mines believed had the ghost of a chance. It is fair to say that the issue in 1896 was between the gold and silver standard, since there is not an intelligent man who has any information regarding the history of coinage in his own and other countries who will not confess to himself that free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one would bring the country to a silver standard as soon as it should be adopted. The country declared against the silver standard in defeating Mr. Bryan in 1896. Two years later sixteen to one was made the leading issue in the congressional elections. Again the country, having to choose between the gold and silver standard stood for gold. The democrats in the east, except those controlled by Tammany, were elected upon platforms which assumed that the question of standards had been settled. The party standing for the gold standard won states which voted for Mr. Bryan in 1896, indicating that the sentiment in favor of the gold standard had grown because of the good results that followed from the decision of the country in favor of that metal.

Such being the case, the republicans in congress, by virtue of their pledges, were in duty bound to establish the gold standard beyond question by requiring that all the obligations of the government shall be paid with gold. Such a requirement may seem unnecessary, since the United States has had a gold standard since 1834, when, under the influence of President Jackson, a democratic congress changed the coinage ratio, making the silver dollar worth more intrinsically than the gold. But while the gold standard has been in force practically, it has not been fixed by law in such a way as to prevent the president from putting the country on a silver basis by declaring that all the obligations of the United States should be paid only in silver. The people having declared in two general elections in favor of the gold standard, the congress elected on that issue would be recreant to duty and unmindful of the voice of a majority of the voters if it did not place the gold standard where it cannot be set aside except by an act of some future congress. Giving what has been the practice of the government for 65 years—the payment of its obligations in gold—the force of law and placing the gold standard on a secure basis are the salient features of the currency bills before congress. The bills simply make certain what has been the practice of the country. They do not change the character of a dollar of the money now in use.—Indianapolis Journal.

RECEIPTS INCREASING.

Success of the Dingley Tariff Being Demonstrated in Substantial Manner.

While the increase of over $40,000,000 in the receipts of the government for the first six months of the current fiscal year over those for the corresponding period last year is a matter for national congratulation it is especially gratifying to find that the customs receipts have shown a proportionate increase. The returns for customs and internal revenue for the last six months of 1899, compared with the corresponding months of 1898, are as follows:

	Customs.	Internal Revenue.
1899, last six months...	$113,850,470	$152,361,225
1898, last six months...	95,630,857	137,583,689
Increase	$ 18,259,613	$ 14,717,536

It will be perceived that the increase from customs is greater absolutely, as well as relatively, and demonstrates the success of the Dingley tariff as a revenue producer. Increasing customs receipts is an invariable sign of national prosperity.

An increase of some $7,000,000 in the receipts from miscellaneous sources swells the total receipts to $284,793,494, or $40,108,389 more than was received from all sources during the last six months of 1898.

For the first six months of the current fiscal year the excess of national revenues over expenditures was $21,116,994.—Chicago Times-Herald.

☞Candidate Bryan and Chairman Jones, of the democratic national committee are said to be at loggerheads because of the candidate's declaration that the appointment of a new chairman would be satisfactory to him. For a man who has not yet secured the coveted nomination, even though it may be in sight, Mr. Bryan seems to take little pains to keep his old political friends in line, and his failure to do this may even yet cost him dear. —Troy Times.

☞The republican control of both houses of congress is easy and complete. This fact is being demonstrated every day. The silver element in this senate will not be able to delay greatly the passage of the currency reform bill which has gone through the house, or one so nearly like it that either measure will serve the purpose of the other.—Cleveland Leader.

THE PROSECUTION CLOSES.

Letter Box Agency Proprietor Gives Evidence Against Molineux.

New York, Jan. 18.—The prosecution yesterday practically closed its case against Roland B. Molineux, on trial for the murder fo Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, with the introduction of the testimony of Nicholas Heckman, proprietor of a private letter box agency, where Molineux is alleged to have hired a box in which he received patent medicines from manufacturers. Heckman testified that he had known Molineux by sight for five years and that he had seen him 150 times. On May 27, 1898, Molineux went into witness' place and engaged a box for receipt of mail. He gave his name as H. C. Barnet.

Witness testified that Molineux came in about 20 times for his mail, which was mostly medicines. Witness remembered putting in defendant's box a package of a certain powder. This powder is the one in which it is alleged cyanide of mercury was conveyed to Barnet. Witness never knew Harry Cornish.

Recorder Goff took the witness in hand and asked whether he had been promised any reward for his testimony. Heckman replied: "Absolutely none. I don't expect any reward and I don't want any."

A LOQUACIOUS WITNESS.

He Causes the Clark Bribery Investigation to Halt for a Time.

Washington, Jan. 18.—William J. Cook and William F. Rector were before the senate committee on privileges and elections in the Clark investigation yesterday. Mr. Cook is an official connected with the Thomas Cruse savings bank, of Helena, Mont., and his testimony related solely to the deposit of money in the bank by persons who were regarded as representatives of Mr. Clark in his contest for the senate.

Mr. Rector proved to be a somewhat irrepressible witness, volunteering more information than he was asked far. He thus brought the Lewis and Clark county grand jury investigation into the committee inquiry, contrary to the intentions of the committee. The intrusion of the matter caused the defense to raise the point as to whether the charges in connection with the grand jury should be entered upon, and the committee adjourned until Friday next without deciding it. To take up this phase of the question would materially extend the inquiry.

IS STEERED WITHOUT WIRES.

Test of an Invention to be Used in Connection with Torpedoes and Other Submarine Craft.

London, Jan. 18—Lieut. Commander Colwell, the United States naval attache in London, witnessed yesterday at Yoevil the test of an invention offered to the United States government for steering torpedoes and submarine craft by means of a wireless electrical device on the lines of the Marconi system. The invention, however, is in no way connected with Signor Marconi. The patents are held by Cecil Varicas, an English inventor, and an employe of A. C. Higgs, United States consular agent at Weymouth. The experiments left no doubt that craft can be directed by means of an ether wave, the model being controlled by a shore motor with no other connection save the current working upon the rudder. The inventor claims that this can be applied to torpedoes and submarine craft.

Roberts Committee Is Divided.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The special committee of the house of representatives to investigate the case of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, has reached a final conclusion. On the polygamous status of Mr. Roberts the committee is unanimous and agrees upon a formal statement of facts. On the question of procedure to be adopted the committee is divided. The majority, consisting of all the members except Littlefield, of Maine, and De Armond, of Missouri, favor exclusion at the outset. Messrs. Littlefield and De Armond will make a minority report favorable to seating Roberts on his prima facie rights and then expelling him.

Warships to Escort Mule Transports.

New Orleans, Jan. 18.—It is stated here that there are British warships within easy reach of the Mississippi, assigned to the duty of escorting the mule transports when they shall have been loaded with animals from New Orleans for South Africa. The presence of the warships in the gulf waters is said to have been brought about by advices received at the British war office in London to the effect that two old hulks had been fitted out by American sympathizers with the Boers, with the avowed intention of capturing and sinking the mule transports as soon as they left the mouth of the river on their voyage across the Atlantic.

Refuses to Call an Extra Session.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 18.—Gov. Tanner yesterday refused to call a special session of the legislature to enact a relief law, which it is claimed is made necessary by the Illinois supreme court deciding unconstitutional the limitation clause of the new revenue law. The refusal was made to a delegation of Chicago business men, who argued that the taxes under the decision would be increased from 20 to 50 per cent. in Cook county. Gov. Tanner said it would be impossible, owing to democratic opposition, to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority to pass the required legislation.

Going to Fight in Africa.

New York, Jan. 18.—The steamship St. Paul, which sailed for Southampton on Wednesday, had on board a number of men who are en route to South Africa to do some fighting. Among them was F. R. Burnham, a scout, who has seen much service in the English army. Mr. Burnham was with Lord Roberts when the latter was in India. Capt. R. E. Harris and his son Felix, from San Antonio, Tex., said they were going all the way to Africa "to get in the scrap." They would not say which side they are going to fight for.

RIVER CROSSED.

Buller's Troops Ford the Tugela and Surprise Boers.

The Silence in Regard to the War in South Africa Is Broken by News of a British Advance that was Highly Successful—Boers Said to be Despondent.

Rensburg, Cape Colony, Jan. 17.—Twenty-one Boers were killed and about 50 wounded in a fight near here on Monday.

The Boers determined to make an attempt to seize the heights. They advanced cautiously, directing their fire at a small wall held by the Yorkshires. When the Boers rushed the wall, the Yorkshires fixed bayonets and charged. Just at that moment a small party of New Zealanders came up and the combined force leaped over the wall and charged straight for the enemy, who fled, followed by a withering fire at close range.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg, dated Tuesday, says: "There was very heavy firing to the north yesterday. I believe the Boers are contesting Gen. Buller's passage of the Tugela. Howitzers were evidently busy, as the firing is described as the heaviest yet heard in Natal."

London, Jan. 18.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Spearman's Farm, dated January 17:

"The force marched westward on January 10. Lord Dundonald, by a dashing movement, occupied the hills above Petgieter's Drift, 15 miles west of Colenso, taking the Boers completely by surprise. The same evening the infantry followed. Gen. Lytleton's brigade crossed the river yesterday and to-day shelled the Boer trenches beyond with howitzers. Gen. Warren's force is now crossing Trichardte Drift, five miles above. He is not opposed, although the Boers are holding a position five miles from the river."

The other morning papers are out with extra editions confirming the dispatch from Spearman's Farm to the Times. The Daily Telegraph's correspondent says:

"I am permitted to wire from Spearman's Farm that Gen. Lytleton ferried and forded Potgieter's Drift and seized with little opposition a line of low ridges a mile from there. During the night a howitzer battery was carried across. To-day, from Mount Alice, near Swartzkop, naval guns and howitzers effectively shelled the Boer position, which is strong.

"Gen. Warren also crossed the Tugela, six miles farther to the west, near Wagon Drift, with all arms, in the face of a heavy fire from Boer cannon and rifles. He has effected a most satisfactory lodgment two miles further on toward Sproenkop."

This news completely disposes of the statement that Sir Charles Warren's force went in the direction of Weenen, and tends greatly to restore confidence in Gen. Buller's tactics. The supposition that he had divided his forces into three columns had given cause for anxiety. It is now seen that such a view was erroneous, as Gen. Buller's forces are concentrated.

In Cape Colony Gen. Methuen has made a demonstration in force, shelling the Boer works. Gen. Gatacre is skirmishing around Molteno, and Gen. French has been throwing a few shells at the Boers at Rensberg. Col. Plummer is moving to the relief of Mafeking from Bechuanaland. He is now in command of less than 2,000 men. Mafeking is in a bad way. The siege is being pressed with determination and the Kaffirs are deserting because of pinched rations and the necessity of eating horse meat.

The Standard's account of the assault upon Ladysmith shows that the garrison was surprised and that several times the situation was critical. Out of a detachment of 30 Gordon Highlanders who surrendered, every man was wounded, says the correspondent. Curiously enough, this is the first mention of the capture of Highlanders. The Boer repulse at Ladysmith was the heaviest counterstroke of the war.

The government is relaxing its efforts to send out reinforcements. It is undecided as to when the eighth division will be shipped.

The war office declines the offer of a third battalion of Northamptonshire militia, saying that no more militia will be sent abroad. It seems probable that only 5,000 instead of 10,000 yeomanry will be mobilized.

The correspondent of the Times at Lorenzo Marquez says:

"An old British resident in the Boer republic, who has just been expelled, informs me that 10 per cent. of the Free State commandos are British or British born, who have been compelled to go to the front. The Boers are so disappointed and disheartened that he predicts that a single big reverse would be followed by a wholesale dispersal of the Free Staters, who are disgusted with the Transvaalers.

"They have no money and no food stuffs, except unground wheat and mealies. In consequence of defective transportation the men at the front often go for days without food. Rifle ammunition is running short, and what was condemned by Gen. Joubert at the beginning of the war as dangerous is now being used.

"A correspondent of the Standard and Diggers News says that the Boers in Natal are quarrelsome, overweary of waiting and of the hardships of camp life and that they criticize their generals."

Not Crippled by the Strike.

Pittsburg, Jan. 15.—A conservative estimate of the coal in the harbor awaiting shipment south Sunday morning placed the amount at 8,000,000 bushels. Of this amount 1,395,000 bushels were started down the river during the day. The strike of marine firemen inaugurated Saturday does not seem to have inconvenienced the owners, as the harbor is now clear of boats, all being manned somehow. Secretary Kelly, of the Firemen's association, says every boat that went out had a crippled crew, some being as high as four firemen short.

Merit Always Wins.

The hard times of the past three or four years have been very destructive to all industrial affairs, and the railways have had an unusual amount of difficulty in making both ends meet. Roads that have, during this trying period, earned dividends while at the same time affording high class transportation facilities to their patrons, have, indeed, been fortunate. And such an event speaks well for the management of the roads.

The record of the Nickel Plate road during the recent period of industrial depression has indeed been remarkable, and it speaks most eloquently of the conservative judgment of the managers. For this road has made great and steady progress in the material improvement of its roadway and appliances, and in perfecting its equipment. The interests of the public have been in nowise neglected; in fact, the success of this road has inured to the benefit of the public as much, if not more, than to the stockholders. The condition of the road today shows this. Great and valuable improvements of a permanent character have been made—in the shape of strengthening the roadway, bridges, and other accessories, and procuring new and improved safety appliances; new coaches have been added, elegant Wagner sleeping cars put on, new and powerful engines have been placed in service, and everything has been done to raise the standard of the road, to perfect its service, and to give it a leading place among the best roads in the country. The result has been obvious. The people have observed the progressive spirit of this road, have given it a liberal patronage, have enjoyed its excellent facilities, and that tells the whole story of a highly successful enterprise.

Among the most noteworthy improvements effected by the Nickel Plate route is the introduction of a first-class dining car service which has won the approval of the best class of patrons. Then the coaches have been illuminated by the brilliant Pintsch gas, heated by steam, and placed in the care of a colored porter. So the passengers have had the best that money can afford, at the lowest rates.

The through train service of the Nickel Plate, running in connection with the West Shore and Fitchburg railroads—over the great Hoosac Tunnel route, between New York, Boston and Chicago, ranks with the best in the country, and has become deservedly popular. Elegant new coaches, and palatial Wagner buffet sleeping cars run through without change; the service is unexcelled, the time fast, the scenery most fascinating.

Located along the south shore of Lake Erie are many substantial and attractive summer resorts that are yearly growing in popularity, and this class of travel promises a continually increasing source of revenue to the Nickel Plate road.

Cow in a Golf Match.

Ed Tufts, of Los Angeles, was playing golf with a friend recently. When he drove from the third teeing ground, he sliced the ball badly and sent it away to one side. It stopped in front of a grazing cow, and Tufts came up just in time to see it disappear into the bovine mouth. When his opponent had made his stroke, Tufts untethered the cow, and, with many sounding thwacks of his club, drove the beast to the third hole. There he made her disgorge the ball, and, neatly holing it, announced that he had made the hole in two strokes. His opponent calmly finished the hole in seven, and claimed the hole. "But I made it in two," protested Tufts, gleefully. "No, you didn't," declared the other; "you made it in 39. You hit that cow 37 times, for I counted every stroke," and Tufts conceded the hole.—San Francisco Argonaut.

An Appeal to Humanity Generally.

We need your assistance in announcing to the world the greatest remedy that Science has ever produced, and you need our assistance to secure relief for yourself and friends through Swanson's "5-DROPS."

As surely as the American Navy has conquered and will conquer all that opposes it, so will "5-DROPS" unfailingly conquer Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Kidney Troubles, Lumbago, Catarrh of all kinds, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Backache, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Heart-Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Bronchitis, etc. "5-DROPS" is the name and the dose. Trial bottles 25c. Large bottles, containing 300 doses, $1.00 prepaid by mail or express. Six bottles for $5.00. Write now, and the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 164 Lake St., Chicago, Ill., will immediately give your order attention.

The man who pays cash gets no credit for it.—Philadelphia Record.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

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It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of people give the proof by telling of remarkable cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and all other blood diseases and debility.

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REFORM IS NEEDED.

Public Schools of Washington Are Far Behind the Times.

As Congress Makes the Laws for the District of Columbia All Citizens Are Interested in This Matter.

[Special Washington Letter.]

You have often been told of the splendid educational advantages which are afforded to young men and young women in this national capital, but there is another story to be told on that subject.

Higher education is desirable only for those who aspire to high places in public affairs and in social life. Common school education is desirable for the masses. Every child should have a common school education, and it were better far that every child should learn to read and write and cipher than that a chosen few should have collegiate and university advantages.

The common schools of this city are not worthy of the national capital, because they are not conducted on common sense principles. Consequently the children receive educations which are impractical, because they do not fit the boys and girls for practical contact with the world.

In the first place, surprising as it may seem, grammar is not taught in our common schools, nor in our high schools. One of the young lady graduates of the high school, a near relative of the narrator, this evening said: "I am now going to college and am studying Latin and Greek. It is absolutely necessary to study grammar in order to learn the first principles of those languages, and hence I am studying grammar. I never studied grammar while I was in the public schools here, nor in the high school. What I know of English grammar was learned by absorption, by the lessons learned at home, when my speech was corrected by my father and mother. So far as the public schools are concerned, I might have been graduated in complete ignorance of the correct methods of speaking or writing my mother tongue.

"Moreover," she continued, "they did not teach spelling in the public schools, and very few of the high school graduates know how to spell correctly. In Latin and Greek I find that it is absolutely necessary to know how to spell every word, in order to be able to use the dictionary intelligently, when attempting to translate sentences and paragraphs into English. Hence I am beginning, although a high school graduate, to turn my attention to the correct spelling of the English language. Of course, I am not a poor speller, but I am not a good speller because spelling was never taught me in the public schools."

This statement is so surprising that it would not be deemed worthy of quotation or belief, but for the fact that the writer has personal knowledge of its truthfulness. High school graduates have attempted to write shorthand and transcribe their notes on the typewriter, and have demonstrated their utter inability to do even that kind of work, because they do not know how to spell.

A PICNIC CLASS.

For example, graduates of the Washington high schools acting as stenographers for years for your correspondent have written out the word "alright," supposing that the words "all right," so commonly used, constitute but one word spelled as above. Scores of them use the word "anythink" for anything. Hundreds of them say: "I taken" or "he taken" for "I took" or "he took."

The young men and young women who speak and spell in that manner are graduates of the Washington high schools. There is not a common school in the Ohio, Mississippi or Missouri valleys, or in the lake region, where the first principles of practical education are so neglected. There is probably not a teacher on the prairies who would not be ashamed to graduate pupils in such ignorance of spelling and grammar.

Elocution is something of which the pupils in our schools know nothing. The teachers are graduates of our high schools. They were never taught spelling, grammar or elocution, and hence they cannot teach what they do not know. Therefore it is that our boys and girls do not know how to read well. If asked to read a column or a paragraph from a newspaper they stammer and stumble over it like children in the infant classes.

Instead of teaching arithmetic as it should be taught, the children are given lessons which they may learn or not, according to their home influences, and when they have been graduated they are unfit for any business requiring computation. Hundreds of them do not know the multiplication tables, and yet they have diplomas setting forth that they have completed their educations.

It is all right for such young men as Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln or James A. Garfield to carve out educations for themselves and attain the highest scholastic excellence by their own exertions, and it is equally all right for the sons of wealthy men to be carried through the schools and colleges. But the sons of rich men seldom amount to much, and the Clays, Lincolns and Garfields are but few and far between. The common schools and high schools should be conducted for the purpose of giving practical education to the millions who will soon be men and women, bearing upon their shoulders, minds and hearts the burdens of the republic, and they should be well grounded in the first principles of education.

In all of the grades of our public schools the teachers are required, willingly or otherwise, to make excursions into the hills and woods surrounding this city, taking the children with them with the alleged purpose of studying botany and geology. The days thus spent are picnic days, and they come quite often. The children are obliged to pay their own car fare, no matter how poor their parents may be. This is as unfair as it is unwise. The children do not need botany or geology, nor will they ever have need of knowledge of those branches in after life. But all of them will have need of knowledge of

TRYING TO WRITE SHORTHAND.

reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. And those studies are not taught them.

Business men need not less than 2,000 words with which to express their ideas fluently and freely. The average high school graduate in this city does not know more than 1,000 words, and does not know how to spell more than half of those words accurately. And when they come to work for men in journalism, or other literary pursuits, these high school graduates are helpless, because they do not understand the words spoken to them, any more than they would understand the words of a foreign language. These extreme statements are made as a result of personal experience in dealing with the graduates of these schools.

Inasmuch as the boys and girls are not taught to be accurate in their spelling, they carry through life with them slovenly intellectual habits. Some of them study law and medicine, but they do not know how to spell the technical terms used in their professions. One of them, now a practicing physician, recently gave a receipt to a patient, for "fourty-nin dolls." Another, a young lawyer, wrote to a client: "Pleas cal son as possble."

Young men so educated cannot rise. Scholarly men know exactly where to place half-educated men. But the men of limited or slovenly education never can understand the completely educated men about them. Hence the high school graduates of this city seldom know how to choose a profession, or how to succeed in one. It is an uncontroverted truth that no man ever made an ill figure who understood his own talents, nor a good one who mistook them.

The highways and byways of history are strewn with the wrecks of the lives of men who mistook their callings, or who were not well equipped educationally for any calling. Many a youth who would have been a first-rate mechanic is forced into a learned profession, and "with all his blushing honors thick upon his vacant head" settles down to kill people scientifically, pouring drugs, of which he knows little, into bodies of which he knows less.

"Tompkins forsakes his last and awl
For literary squabbles;
Styles himself poet; but his trade
Remains the same—he cobbles."

Thus it appears that scores, if not hundreds, of men and women become teachers in the public schools, who might better be in trade of some kind. Thus it appears that there are superintendents or members of school boards who know little about teaching, but have power to employ teachers who know less. Consequently our public schools are in need of competent supervision, which will result in complete reformation of method and of means for giving practical education to our young people.

Upon whom to fix the responsibility for the deplorable condition of our public schools the writer does not know. It is enough for the present to state the facts. The congress is the lawmaking body of this city, and the facts herein presented will be laid before the congress by a body of leading citizens, and legislation will be asked requiring the public schools of the District of Columbia to teach reading, spelling, writng and arithmetic in the first, second and third grades. After that, if children require higher education, they may be taught something of the sciences, and maybe of the dead languages. But reform must be wrought in our public school system.

SMITH D. FRY.

A Foregone Conclusion.

Cholly—Weally, Mabel, I didn't mean what I said at all. In fact, I spoke without thinking.

Mabel—Oh, I never doubted that for a moment.—N. Y. Journal.

Got What He Asked For.

Casey—See here! thot dollar ye lint me yisterday wuz a counterfeit.

Cassidy—Well, Casey, didn't ye say ye wanted it bad?—Judge.

EIGHTY YEARS OLD.

Miss Susan B. Anthony Has Reached the Four-Score Mark.

Suffragists Will Observe February 15, 1900, as a Day on Which to Pay Tribute to Their Distinguished Leader's Work.

The National American Woman Suffrage association will celebrate the eightieth birthday of their great leader, Susan B. Anthony, in a manner befitting her grand work for humanity. A committee appointed for this purpose is making preparations for a public meeting in honor of the event, which will take place on February 15, in Lafayette opera house, Washington, D. C.

In the evening of the same day there will be a card reception for Miss Anthony, at which she will receive with members of the birthday committee. The occasion will be one of interest in many ways. Those having the arrangements in charge are:

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman; Rachel Foster Avery, secretary; Harriet Taylor Upton, Ohio; May Wright Sewall, Indiana; Mary B. Clay, Kentucky; Emily M. Gross, Illinois; Mrs. Senator Burrows, Michigan; Mrs. Senator Warren, Wyoming; Lucy E. Anthony, Pennsylvania, and Harriet Stanton Blatch, of England.

Prominent women representing all phases of woman's work and experience will present to Miss Anthony their greetings, and express their sense of recognition of what her labors have meant to their respective efforts. There is not a woman to-day, no matter what her position, who has touched any of the really vital issues of life, who has not been helped to some degree by the efforts of Miss Anthony and her compeers.

This celebration will follow the close of the National Woman Suffrage convention, which will be in session in Washington from February 8-15.

When Miss Anthony began her work woman was a chattel in the eye of the law; shut out from all advantages of

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.
(For Fifty Years Leader of the Woman's Suffrage Movement.)

higher education and opportunities in the industrial world; an utter dependent on man; occupying a subordinate position in the church; restrained to the narrowest limits along social lines; an absolute nonenity in politics. To-day American women are envied by those of other nations, and stand comparatively free individuals, with the exception of political disabilities.

During the 50 years which have wrought this revolution, Miss Anthony is the one woman in all the world who has given every day of her time, every dollar of her money, every power of her being, to secure these results. She was impelled to this work from no personal grievance, but solely through a deep sense of the injustice which, on every side, she saw perpetrated against her sex, and which she determined to combat. Never for one short hour has the cause of woman been forgotten or put aside for any other object. Never a single tie has been formed, either of affection or business, which would interfere with this supreme purpose. Never a speech has been given, a trip taken, a visit made, a letter written in all this half century of her efforts that has not been done directly in the interest of this one object. There has been no thought of personal comfort, advancement or glory; the self-abnegation, the self-sacrifice have been absolute—they have been unparalleled.

Future generations will wonder what manner of people those were who not only permitted this woman to labor for humanity for 50 years almost unaided, but also compelled her to beg or earn the money with which to carry on her work. Too often these facts are forgotten or ignored by those who have been most benefited by her labors. They see glory in the fact that money is entirely their own now to do with as they please, but do not know, or will not admit, that the statutes which guarantee this independence were passed by the efforts of Miss Anthony and her compeers.

That they may express in some small degree their appreciation of Miss Anthony's life of self-sacrificing labor, in their behalf, the women have arranged this celebration to take place upon her eightieth birthday.

Women Making Uniforms.

Over 1,600 women are at present making uniforms for English soldiers. Khaki is a dyed cotton, but what it is dyed with the government officials themselves do not know. The firm that discovered it keeps the secret very much to itself. To guard against misfits the English army clothing stores make the uniforms in no less than 30 different sizes.

Hot Water for Headaches.

Ordinary headaches almost always yield to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck.

RAILWAY TRUST.

A Gigantic Combine of Trunk Lines Is Planned.

Railway Magnates are Said to be Working on a Scheme to Unite the Great Roads of the Country Into the Biggest of All Industrial Consolidations.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—The Tribune says: In order to carry out their anti-commission agreement it is proposed now to combine all the railroads in the country in a big passenger pool and operate it in such a way that each road will get an agreed percentage of the earnings. By such action no possible profit can accrue to any of the roads from ignoring the agreement. Each road is to be allowed to carry all the passengers it can secure, but any road that should manage to get more than its allotted proportion would have its labor for its pains, as the profits would go to the competing roads which have failed to carry their proportion of the business.

The eastern roads have all voted in favor of this scheme and a committee of western railroad executive officials is now at work to get all the western lines into the combination.

The railroad magnates do not admit that the formation and maintenance of a passenger pool would constitute a violation of the law. It has always been the contention of the railroads that the section of the inter-state commerce act forbidding pools relates only to freight traffic and does not affect passenger business in any way, and it now seems to be their determination to act and fight it out on this presumption. The fact that President Felton, of the Alton, is chairman of the committee insures the co-operation of the Alton and Union Pacific railroads, which have been opposed to pools heretofore. The Great Northern, which always has been a stumbling block in the way of pools and steadfastly refused to join the combinations of that kind, is said to have been won over.

The Chronicle says: As a result of the recent consolidations and agreements among the owners of the great trunk railways east of Chicago the entire transportation system between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic seaboard is to be reorganized, involving the following changes: The abandonment of the city ticket offices of all the roads in the syndicate in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Peoria and St. Louis and the substitution of joint offices in each city. The discharge of all city, general, traveling and district freight and passenger agents and solicitors of the eastern roads in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe. This will affect nearly 50,000 men.

The abolition of all forms of commissions heretofore paid for the sale of tickets over these roads will affect the incomes of 10,000 agents and eliminate the scalpers.

A number of through fast passenger trains put in service during the past few years as the result of sharp competition will be abandoned, together with all fast freight trains.

All the big competitors of the big systems are in with the combining movement and stand ready to go into any deal that will maintain rates and reduce expenses. Several small independent roads in the west and northwest are to be purchased. The failure of congress to legalize pooling is given as the cause of the consolidation, as the owners are determined to pool if the purchase of every railroad in the country is necessary to obtain that end.

THE CABLE BROKE.

Two Men Killed and Three Badly Injured by an Elevator Accident.

New York, Jan. 19.—Two men were killed and three possibly fatally injured in the falling of an elevator yesterday in the storage warehouse of O'Reilly Bros. At the time of the accident the elevator was at the ninth floor of the building and had just been loaded with five wheelbarrows filled with firebrick. There were five men on the elevator. Just as the elevator started downward one of the cables broke, letting the elevator loose, and it went down to the basement with frightful rapidity. The total distance of the fall is 140 feet. The elevator was crushed to splinters. On the way down it tore out the brick partitions and did so much damage that the iron counterbalance weights were loosened, allowing them to fall on top of the elevator. The weights killed the men in the elevator. The dead men were crushed in a frightful manner.

The injured men bore no marks on their bodies, nor were any of their bones broken. They were all unconscious, however, and were removed to a hospital. They are in a precarious condition. The superintendent of the building, Thomas Berry, was arrested. He claimed that the elevator was regularly inspected by licensed inspectors and that no warning was given of the parting of the cable.

A Remarkable Case.

Baltimore, Jan. 19.—The post-mortem examination of the body of Charles F. Seeberger, the electrician, who was shot last Saturday night at Brunswick, Md., by Conductor Swartly, and died Tuesday, revealed the fact that Seeberger lived 60 hours with a bullet hole through the center of his heart.

A Street Car Dynamited.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 19.—A car of the Consolidated Street Railway Co. was dynamited last night in the business portion of the city and near police headquarters. The fore trucks of the car were broken and several windows and the track torn up.

Smallpox in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Jan. 19.—The state board of health has received word that 15 new cases of smallpox have appeared in Clay county. Nine new cases were reported yesterday from Vanderburg county. The disease prevails in 14 counties of the state.

ASKS FOR AN INJUNCTION.

Missouri's Attorney General Requests the Supreme Court to Stop the Operations of the Chicago Drainage Canal

Washington, Jan. 18.—The state of Missouri by its attorney general, E. B. Crow, has made application in the supreme court and asked leave to file a bill praying for an injunction against the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago to restrain them from operating the recently opened drainage canal. The court took the motion, but did not indicate when action would be taken.

The principal ground of objection raised by the bill of complaint filed by Mr. Crow is that the sewage from the canal will pollute the water of the Mississippi river. It is set forth that there are several cities and towns on the Mississippi below the mouth of the Illinois river which derive their water for drinking and other purposes from the Mississippi and that these waters are "indispensable to the life and health of thousands of inhabitants of the state." It is contended that Lake Michigan is the natural receptacle of the drainage of Chicago, and that unless diverted it would find its way into the lake instead of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Crow also represents that not only will the current filth of 1,500,000 people be turned into the Mississippi through the canal, but also that which has accumulated on the banks of the Chicago river for years past, amounting daily to about 1,500 tons of "poisonous and noxious matters." If this is permitted he says the waters of the Mississippi "will of a certainty be poisoned and polluted and rendered wholly unfit and unhealthful for drinking and domestic uses;" also that it will render useless the various waterworks plants on the Mississippi below the entrance of the Illinois. On this account it is urged that the health and lives of the people will be endangered and their business interests irreparably injured. He asks for both a temporary and permanent injunction.

Lockport, Ill., Jan. 18.—The bear trap dam separating the drainage canal from the Desplaines river was lowered by the sanitary district trustees with the consent of the canal commissioners and Gov. Tanner yesterday and 200,000 cubic feet of water per minute rushed into the Desplaines river on its way to the Gulf of Mexico. The bear trap dam is the largest of its kind in the world. It is 160 feet in width and has an oscillation of 17 feet.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Attorneys representing the city of St. Louis yesterday made application before Judge Kohlsaat, of the United States district court, for an injunction to restrain the board of trustees of the sanitary district from turning the sewage of the Chicago river into Desplaines river. Judge Kohlsaat set January 20 as the date for hearing arguments on the question.

RAILROADERS GET MORE PAY.

The B. & O. and Pittsburg & Lake Erie Roads Advance the Wages of Employes.

Pittsburg, Jan. 18.—Firemen and possibly conductors and engineers all over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad system proper are to be the subjects of a substantial wage advance dating from January 1. The advance will be close to 10 per cent. It will vary, it is understood, on different parts of the system so as to equalize the scale, and for the most part the advance will be about 8 per cent. It goes to all firemen, however, the men of the yards and the men of the road.

The Pittsburg & Lake Erie management sent out notices yesterday to the various division headquarters announcing what will be a sharp advance to all its yardmen. This is also in the nature of a readjustment of wages, the plan being to advance as near to a common standard the men of all the yards. In general the advance averages about 10 per cent. All yardmen, including conductors, engineers, firemen and switchmen of the yards, will be paid the advanced scale from January 1.

It is understood that the new scale will fix the wages for the men of the local yards of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie as follows: Day conductors 25 cents an hour; night conductors 26 cents an hour; day brakemen or switchmen 19 cents an hour; night brakemen or switchmen 20 cents an hour; engineers 29 cents an hour.

KILLED THEIR JAILER.

Two Inmates of a Missouri Bastile Murder Its Custodian and Escape.

West Plains, Mo., Jan. 18.—County Jailer Alfred Henry, while feeding the prisoners in the Howell county jail yesterday, was overpowered and killed by two prisoners, Ben Richardson and Ed Grady. Richardson was under sentence to the penitentiary for burglary and is an escaped convict from the Tennessee penitentiary.

Henry had gone to the jail to feed the prisoners and, not returning home at the accustomed time, his wife became anxious and sent a neighbor in search of him. His body was found in a pool of blood on the jail floor. The prisoners had escaped and locked the door after them. A posse was organized and is scouring the woods. A reward of $1,000 is offered for their capture. A report by telephone announced their appearance two miles south of here, headed for Arkansas. Intense excitement prevails and talk of lynching is freely indulged in.

The "Liberty Alliance."

Chicago, Jan. 18.—The Times-Herald says: A movement which is being carried on in the name of the Liberty Alliance to give aid to the Boers has been on foot in Chicago for ten days. Associated with it are a number of well known citizens of Chicago. Several United States senators, it is said, have signified their intention of giving the organization support. When asked if the alliance was recruiting men for service in South Africa, one of the promoters said, "No." He added that the organization was merely "colonizing" for the Transvaal.

A ROTTEN MESS.

A Few Samples of Putrid Politics in Montana.

A PUGILISTIC PREACHER.

He Gives Racy Testimony in the Clark Bribery Case.

A LAWYER DEFINES A LIE.

He Identifies a Letter Written by Him and Then Admits that Every Statement Contained Therein was a Falsehood.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The hearing yesterday before the senate committee on elections in the case of Senator Clark, of Montana, developed four new witnesses. They were Representative Cooney, T. E. Butler, a preacher named Warren, who was chaplain of the Montana house of representatives, and a lawyer named Cason.

Mr. Warren said that he had resigned his ministry in the Methodist church after giving his testimony before the Montana supreme court because of scandalous reports that were put in circulation about him. He said that previous to going to Helena he had had a difficulty at Sweet Grass. "A man called me a bad name," he said, "and I knocked him down and gave him a thrashing."

"Isn't it a fact," asked Mr. Faulkner, "that you were charged by members of your congregation with embezzlement and fornication?"

Mr. Warren replied in the negative, saying there had been no official charge. He said that the stories circulated after he had given his testimony charged him with drunkenness, embezzlement and immorality.

Z. T. Cason, an attorney at Butte, told how he had been sent for to come to Helena to use his influence with Representative Marcey, of Custer county, and that when he went there he saw Senator Clark, who told him he would like to have him see Marcey and talk with him and that Mr. Marcey had not been approached; that service being left to him (Cason), as he could handle him better.

"He authorized me to say to him that he would pay him $10,000 for his vote for him (Clark) for the United States senate," said the witness.

Mr. Cason said he had seen Marcey several times and after satisfying himself that Marcey would vote for Clark, had so reported to him. He had not, however, made any suggestion of a money consideration to Mr. Marcey. Afterward Marcey had voted for Clark and on February 4 he (Cason) had received a letter from Mr. Clark enclosing a check for $500 for "professional services." This letter was produced and identified and Mr. Cason said that the only services he had rendered Mr. Clark were in connection with the senatorial race.

Mr. Cason identified a letter he had written to Albert G. Hall, of Washington, D. C., a brother-in-law of Senator Clark, who had originally introduced him to the senator. This letter thanked Mr. Hall in profuse terms for Cason's introduction to Mr. Clark and spoke of that gentleman in the most eulogistic terms.

Mr. Cason identified the recanting letter he had given to a Mr. Root. It covered three pages of foolscap and was read by the witness amid roars of laughter by all present, this laughter being to the abject character of the language used.

"Do you pretend to say that when you wrote that letter you knew it was not true?" said Mr. Faulkner.

"Why, certainly," responded the witness.

"Then you confess here to having written and signed three pages of lies in that letter," said Mr. Faulkner.

In his reply the witness gave the second unique definition of a lie that the hearing has brought out.

"No, I do not," he replied. "I confess to writing the letter, but I don't think any statement is ever a lie which is made with the understanding that it is false."

Famine Confronts 49,000,000 People.

Calcutta, Jan. 20.—The council yesterday considered the famine situation. The official estimates show that the cost to the government of the relief works to the end of March will be 40,000,000 rupees. About 22,000,000 persons are now affected in British territory and about 27,000,000 in the native states. The viceroy, Lord Curzon, said that the famine area had expanded, surpassing the worst fears and they were now facing a cattle, water and food scarcity of a terrible character. About 3,250,000 persons are now receiving relief.

Killed His Family and Suicided.

North Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 20.—Martin Bergen, the catcher of the Boston baseball team of the National league, killed his wife and two children and committed suicide at his home Friday. An ax was the implement used in taking the life of Mrs Bergen and one of the children, while a razor was employed to cut the throat of the other child, a little girl, and of the man himself. It is thought the action was due to insanity.

Payne's Free Trade Bill.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Representative Payne, of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee, has introduced a bill in the house to extend the customs laws to Porto Rico. The effect of the enactment of this bill into law would be free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

Broad's Victory.

New York, Jan. 20.—"Kid" Broad, of Cleveland, defeated Joe Bernstein, of this city, in a hard fought battle of 25 rounds before the Broadway Athletic club last night.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance.....$1 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2 00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

POINTED COMMENT.

Shall it be McKinley and Bliss vs Bryan and Hogg?

***

And still new cotton mills continue to start work in South Carolina, and still the expansion feeling in that State continues to grow proportionately.

***

Mr. Addicks, of Delaware, would like to know what business it is of anybody's whether Senator Clarke, of Montana, bought his office or not. This subject is a tender one to Mr. Addicks.

***

It really looks as though the Democrats might have to resort to chloroform in order to secure some one for the Vice Presidential nomination this fall. Hypnotism has failed completely.

***

The attack of Governor Tanner, of Illinois, on Senator Cullom, of that state, is said to have made certain the latter's re-election. It is hoped that it has. Cullom is a very hard worker and an unusually able and intelligent man.

***

Attorney General Griggs has notified the world that Spain's obligations to private companies in the Philippines were paid off once for all by the $20,000,000. If they want any satisfaction they must go to Spain for it.

***

Mr. Harrison, of Chicago, has declined to run for Governor this fall. He evidently thinks that the signs are against Democratic success this year and fears that he may be carried down in Mr. Bryan's ruin.

***

The primacy in the House, so long possessed by Maine, has drifted over to Iowa. Besides the Speaker, the names of Hepburn, Cousins, Lacey, Hull and Dolliver are almost as well-known throughout the country as were Reed, Boutelle and Dingley.

***

It is an outrage on public decency that such murders as occurred in Kentucky recently should be permitted to take place. It disgraces the country both at home and abroad and steps should be taken to prevent the constant recurrence of such affairs.

***

If Secretary Gage is really to be turned out, the President out to be informed. Why doesn't Mr. Pulitzer send a marked copy of his paper to the White House, with an explanation that it is really an important journal of civilization.

***

According to all reports, Mr. Bryan is dissatisfied with the gubernatorial situation in Kentucky and has called a halt in the revolutionary tactics of Mr. Goebel. The trouble with Mr. Bryan is that everybody knows that he does everything only as a matter of political expediency. He is not moved by sympathy with the insulted laws but only by fears that he will lose the state this fall.

***

There are some differences of opinion in regard to the form of the shipping bill now pending in Congress. In its present shape it gives subsidies for speed and capacity and as such it would inure principally to the benefit of the great Atlantic passenger lines, already rich and prosperous. Another form proposed, however, is to give premiums for the number of tons of freight carried. This would produce slower ships but it would enormously increase our foreign trade and our merchant marine.

***

The letters sent by Secretary Gage to Congress show plainly that the administration does not shrink from letting the country know all the facts in any case. A less verile man than the Secretary would have concealed some of the letters on the ground that they were confidential and thus avoided placing weapons in the hands of unscrupulous foes. Not that there is the slightest reason to suppose that the Secretary was influenced in the least by these letters. Anyone can write to anyone.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by L. Taggart.

v34-n2-1y

Sinnemahoning.

Jesse Bechtol has named that calf "Secret," because there is no tail connected therewith.

"Mose Carpenter" and myself want it distinctly understood that neither of us is the author of "David Harum"

The kindling wood mill is doing a rushing business at present, disposing of about thirty-five cords of wood daily.

The rains of last week, took the ice out of the streams and brought a six foot flood at this place which caused considerable damage to the Jerry Run railroad, stopping the big mill for several days. The flood also wrecked "Danny's dog house."

The diphtheria scare has about abated. The schools have re-opened and social intercourse has assumed its normal condition. A few cases of sore throat are reported but nothing of a serious nature exists at present. JOE.

Glorious News.

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. Its the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by L. Taggart druggist. Guaranteed.

Clark's trouble was plurality of dollars.

Having a Great Run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of la grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by L. Taggart, Druggist. jan

Notice.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Downs' Elixir if it does not cure any cough, cold, croup, whooping cough or throat trouble. We also guarantee Downs' Elixir to cure consumption, when used according to directions, or money back. A full dose on going to bed and small doses during the day will cure the most severe cold, and stop the most distressing cough. For sale by L. Taggart, and R. C. Dodson. 34-24.

WASHIGHTON.

Special Low-Rate Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that on December 23, February 21, March 15, and April 7, it will run special excursions from points on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Erie to Lock Haven, inclusive, to Washington, for the benefit of all who may wish to visit the National Capitol. Round-trip tickets, good going on all regular trains on day of issue, and good returning on any regular train within ten days, exclusive of going date, will be sold at rate of $10 from Erie, St. Marys and intermediate points; $8.95 from Driftwood; $8.15 from Renovo; $7.30 from Lock Haven; and proportionate rates from other points.

Holders of special excursion tickets to Washington. can purchase at the Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Offices in Washington, excursion tickets to Richmond at rate of $4.00 and to Old Point Comfort (all rail) at $6.00; from the pursers of the Northfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, excursion tickets (not including meals and staterooms on steamers) to Old Point Comfort or Northfolk, Va., at $3.50, and to Virginia Beach, Princess Anne Hotel, at $4.50; and at the Washington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Company, excursion tickets to Mt Vernon and return at rate of 50 cents.

For full information consult small handbills, apply to ticket agents, or address E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa.. 1519-41-18t

OLD MEXICO.

Twenty-three Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally-conducted tour through Old Mexico by special pullman train of parlor-smoking-dining, sleeping, compartment and observation cars, to leave New York and Philadelphia February 12, visiting all the principal points of interest in the "Land of Montezuma," and spending five days in the City of Mexico.

Round-trip tickets, covering all necessary expenses, $300 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

For further information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C. Passenger Agent, Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 1530-45-6t

JASPER HARRIS'

GENERAL

CLEARANCE - SALE!

WE have resolved to clear the decks, and when we determine to do a thing we enter into it heart and soul. We want to clear every heavy-weight garment out of our store within the next THIRTY DAYS, and are ready to

SACRIFICE ON EVERY SUIT, OVERCOAT, ULSTER OF OUR STOCK,

FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

This means more to the buyer than ever before. Such a chance seldom occurs, so take advantage of it. You save from 25 to 50 per cent. on all Men's and Boys' Ulsters, Children's Suits, and in fact on everything you will buy of us during this sale

☞REMEMBER We make this wonderful offer at the beginning of 1900, with confidence in the intelligence of the people to whom we have always given the worth of their money. These unusual values we want the people to possess. We must make room for our SPRING STOCK.

Look Through Our Store.

The prices and the goods will tell you a tale that will surprise you. This sacrifice sale extends also to our HAT and CAP Department, and our FURNISHING GOODS Department. The man who misses this sale is a loser.

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

METZGER'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, EMPORIUM, PA.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for several years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick and Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at L. Taggart's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on two 25 cent bottles or boxes of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, if it fails to cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, loss of appetite, sour stomach, dyspepsia, liver complaint, or any of the diseases for which it is recommeded. It is highly recommended as a tonic and blood purifier. Sold liquid in bottles, and tablets in boxes. Price 25 cents for either. One package of either guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. L. Taggart, R. C. Dodson. 34-24-1y

"I am indebted to One Minute Cough Cure for my health and life. It cured me of lung trouble following grippe." Thousands owe their lives to the prompt action of this never failing remedy. It cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grip and throat and lung troubles. Its early use prevents consumption. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

NERVITA PILLS

Restore Vitality, Lost Vigor and Manhood

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box, 6 boxes for $2.50, with our bankable gaurantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

60 PILLS 50 CTS.

Nervita Tablets EXTRA STRENGTH

(YELLOW LABEL) Immediate Results

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail in plain package, $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address

NERVITA MEDICAL CO.
Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Sold by R. C. Dodson, Druggist, Emporium, Pa.
34-48ly.

WE ARE READY FOR

Winter? Are You?

R. SEGER & SON,

Next to Bank, Emporium, Pa.

UP-TO-DATE CLOTHIERS.

We took time by the forelock and made our purchases of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Thereby securing the cream of the market. Times are not as they used to be—"the early bird catches the worm." Our customers shall have the benefit. In clothing we have secured the very popular

SCHLOSS BRO'S & CO.'S BALTIMORE CLOTHING.

This firm manufactures the best goods in the market and we are pleased to show our customers their clothing.

STYLISH HATS.

When we say we have the most stylish line of late fall and all-winter shapes in Hats we mean just what we say. We have never yet seen a larger or better line in this county.

ALL UP-TO-DATE,

We have recently disposed of all old goods and our present line has been selected new in every department.

R. SEGER & SON.

Emporium, Pa

Points for Emporium Buyers for 1900.

See my JANUARY, FEBRUARY and MARCH Offerings.

YOUR best interest demands it. Have ordered quick sales in all departments. A saving of 15 to 25 per cent. for you, on DRESS GOODS, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, SPRING CARPETS, WINDOW SHADES, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES.

A Record Breaking Sale

of Ladies' and Children's Capes and Jackets. Better take advantage of the low prices for 1900 at

H. C. OLMSTED'S

EMPORIUM, PA.

SILBERMAN BROS.

RAW FUR HOUSE

is the largest house of its kind in the country. We pay spot *Cash for all kinds of Skins and Furs.*

Our assorting is considered the most liberal and our remittances the most prompt. We remit by draft, money order or cash on the same day the shipment arrives. We charge no commission on furs, and pay express or freight charges when same do not exceed 10 per cent of the value of shipment. We keep you posted at all times on the prices of all kinds of furs. Write to-day for **Price List and Quotations.** As to our responsibility we refer by permission to—

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.
DESERET NATIONAL BANK, Salt Lake City, Utah.
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, Rock Island, Ill.
IOWA NATIONAL BANK, Ottumwa, Iowa.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods, Chicago.
NELSON MORRIS & CO., Beef and Pork Packers, Chicago.
ROSENBAUM BROS. & CO., Union Stock Yards.
CLAY, ROBINSON & CO., Union Stock Yards.

SILBERMAN BROTHERS,

122-124-126-128 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

The Cameron County Press

Is the best advertising medium in this section of the State; has a larger circulation than any other weekly paper pub-in Western Pennsylvania. Rates given upon application.

OUR JOB PRINTING

Department is equipped with all the up-to-date styles of type and first-class work can be done on short notice.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

BEEF, IRON AND WINE.

For a tired feeling or a debilitated condition in consequence of a serious illness, or a simple "bad cold," try a bottle of Dodson's Beef, Iron & Wine. A wonderful tonic. It will do you good.

R. C. DODSON.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., Nov. 21, 1899.

NEMOPHILA, per sack	$1 10
Graham, "	55
Rye "	55
Buckwheat, "	75
Patent Meal, "	40
Coarse Meal, per 100,	95
Chop Feed, "	95
White Middlings, "	1 10
Bran, "	1 00
Corn, per bushel,	53
White Oats, per bushel,	40
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by post at card, or letter, personally.

J. P. McNarney will visit Buffalo to-morrow.

M. P. Whiting is visiting at Ridgway this week.

C. H. Sage, Jr., of Johnsonburg, transacted business in Emporium on Tuesday.

Jos. Kaye returned from Williamsport yesterday. His father-in-law is some better.

Miss Mary Hillyard, accompanied by her niece Miss Ruth Laucks, visited the PRESS on Monday.

Miss Byrde Taggart went to Buffalo yesterday to attend the Paderewski recital last evening.

Ralph C. Davison has returned home from school to spend the balance of the winter. His health is not the best.

Martin Lawler and wife, of Port Allegany, were guests of Wm. Lawler and family at this place last Friday.

J. P. Dodge and Wm. Edwards of Emporium, were guests at the Connolly house Tuesday.—Port Allegany Press.

Ed. McNerney, the good-natured clerk at Commercial Hotel was a welcome caller at the PRESS office yesterday.

Miss Jennie Norris is confined to the house as a result of a severe fall on the icy walks last evening.—Kane Republican.

W. R. Chatham, of Driftwood, Pa., visited in town on Monday, and in company with Michael Murphy, took in the sights.

Geo. A. Walker, Jr., has been assisting in the bank for several weeks and takes to the work as naturally as a duck does to water.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Kaye were called to Williamsport Sunday evening by a telegram announcing the serious illness of Mrs. Kaye's father.

W. W. Mattison, of Ridgway, visited in Emporium over Sunday, guest of B. W. Green and family. He left on Monday night for Florida.

W. T. Seger expects to get settled in his new store in the Grand Central block on or before next Monday.—Smethport Democrat.

Word has been received that Mrs. Julia Earl, of Philadelphia, who has been very sick at the home of her son, John T. Earl, is greatly improved.

Mr. Hanna returned from Olean, N. Y., yesterday, where he was called by the illness and death of his wife. The funeral took place last Thursday at Oswayo, N. Y.

Frank Fox, of Driftwood, the all-around lumberman, contractor, castle dealer, farmer and general good fellow was shaking hands with Emporium friends yesterday.

Wm. Berry, of Sterling Run, was in Emporium last Tuesday and paid his respects to the PRESS and placed his name on our books as a cash-in-advance subscriber for one year.

Last Sunday morning Rev. I. T. Walker delivered a statistical sermon in the M. E. church that was very interesting and his peroration at the close was the finest that has been heard in a long time in that church.—Smethport Miner. The talented clergyman referred to above is a brother of our townsman, Geo. A. Walker.

Josiah Howards Address.

Continued from First page.

households; and yet it is a great truth that woman do not possess all the goodness, the common sense and right judgment in the world and an equally great truth that men do have lofty and noble ambitions and do achieve great things in life, alone, free and independent, except as they are or may be indebted to God.

For some time it has been popular for public speakers and writers to eulogize the mercy, and goodness and greatness of mothers; but the minister, lecturer, teacher or writer, who places her qualities ahead of the father's is attempting to preach an untruth that has ruined many a family.

A woman's intuition may be great but it never kept her from making poor marriages and many bad bargains.

Some might ask what has home life, sociability and education to do with making a living on a rented farm of ordinary size in an ordinary back-country district, but the inquirer will not be the well-to-do farmer, nor the well-to-do merchant, nor the well-to-do laboring man.

The thrifty, honest, progressive citizen never questions the blessings of intelligent, upright living, and it is one of the hardest things in the world to understand, why the most unsuccessful men are the strongest in their belief in dreams and luck, and the loudest in their scoffings at marriage, honesty, religion, education or faithful service and good will to employer or assistant.

These things are as neccery to our life as the filling of the stomach or the expanding of the lungs.

The best farms, the best factories and the best men in the world, are those in sight of and under the influence of the best ministers, the best schools and the best women in the land; while the poorest farms and the most unreliable men stay away from the church and the school house and are under the influence of ignorant and indifferent women.

Now those are God's truths and are universal, applying equally to the farmer, manufacturer or merchant, to the rich man and to the poor man alike.

Three fourths of the farms are owned by the men living on them, so are a majority of the houses in a town owned by the people who live in them.

Tenants on a farm do not always pay the rent but the percentage of deadbeat tenants is much larger in the town than on the rented farm.

The fact that one-fourth of the farms in the country are rented and have been for some time, is evident that most of the rent is paid, and the fact that three-fourths of the farms are owned by the men living on them is evidence that some men can not only pay rent but in time can pay for and own the whole farm.

It is also evident that if we don't know how deep to plant our potatoes; don't know the best kind of fertilizer to use on them; don't have the best laying chickens, and don't have the best dispositioned and best pulling horses; if we don't know the cost and value of good country roads; if we can not appreciate the blessings of a friendly smile, or know the worth of a hearty laugh; if we are not able to so forecast the weather as to permit the proper harvesting of our crops, I am afraid we will not realize much of a bank account over and above the rental of our farm.

Education may be to know the why and how to do things, but true education is to learn to do and to use things

Let us fully determine to combine intelligence with our energy and brains; let us realize that we can gradually grow in brains and common sense just as we grow in age and size or knowledge.

Let us realize that common sense is an orchard, which, to be valuable, must be planted with good seed and have all suckers and idle thoughts constantly trimmed away.

Let us appreciate the efforts too, of the State Board of Agriculture, let us try to realize the benefits of farmers' institutes and let us show our appreciation by our attendance and interest, and then, I venture to say, the percentage of discontented and shiftless farm tenants will grow gradually less.

Now just one word in conclusion; the best crop to grow on a farm or anywhere else is not a balance in the bank. To have a good son is more satisfactory than to have a good bank account, and statistics show that the so-called poor farmer's boy marches step by step past the city laboring man's son, onward and upward past the rich man's son, and stands to-day in the majority on the foremost platform of our national life.

"All honor to the man behind the gun," but don't forget he needs an intelligent admiral in the watch tower, and that admiral perhaps may be his own dear wife.

JOSIAH HOWARD.

Emporium, Pa., Jan. 13th, 1900.

Dr. Reick visited Smethport, on Tuesday, on business.

James Logan is celebrating the arrival of a girl baby at his residence.

Ralph Hemphill came down from Ridgway to spend Sunday with his parents.

A. C. Blum, who has been confined to his residence for several days, we are glad to see on his feet again.

Frank Moon is seriously ill at his residence on North Creek, with typhoid fever.

John Piper was injured at the furnace last Monday by a piece of iron falling on his left foot.

Samuel Shadman will be removed to Williamsport Hospital to-morrow He is in a very precarious condition and it is only a question of a short time.

Dr. C. L. Bradford, of Austin, was in town on Wednesday transacting some business. The Dr. is making a canvass for Senatorial nomination and reports his chances very favorable.

F. A. Hill was over from Emporium yesterday....F. S. Coppersmith and wife, of Emporium, spent Sunday in town....Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Newton, of Emporium, spent Sunday in town, the guests of L. Swayen and family.—Austin Republican.

Mrs. Kane, mother of the boy murderer confined in the jail, visited her son last Monday. The poor, ignorant lad does not seem to realize the enormity of his crime, yet seems to feel that he is to be hanged and cries piteously most of the time.

In pulmonary trouble, the direct action of Ballard's Horehound Syrup upon the throat, chest and lungs, immediately arrest the malady, by relieving the distress, cutting the phlegm and freeing the vocal and breathing organs. Price 25 and 50 cents. L. Taggart. jan

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MOST IN QUANTITY. BEST IN QUALITY.
WORMS!
WHITE'S CREAM
VERMIFUGE!
FOR 20 YEARS
Has led all WORM Remedies.
EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
Prepared by
RICHARDSON MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS.
For sale by L. Taggart. 34-1-1y.

Hair=Health

Most people are gray —or worse—their hair fades, breaks off, or falls out before it should. The young matron of forty sees the frost stealing into her hair, or else it is losing its fresh look—or worse, is growing thin or breaking off—and she is showing signs of ageing before her time. This should not be.

Hair=Health

is a hair food, feeding and nourishing the roots, forcing new growth, restoring freshness and beauty, and **positively turning the gray hair back to its youthful color. It is not a dye.** It positively will not soil or discolor the scalp, hands or clothing; it is not greasy or sticky, nor does it rub off.

On the contrary, **Hair-Health** is a refreshing, dainty, delicately perfumed, necessary adjunct to the careful toilet and its use cannot be detected by your friends. Equally good for men and women.

HARFINA SOAP is unexcelled for washing the hair. Makes it soft and silken. Destroys disease germs in hair glands of the scalp and body. Cures freckles and sunburn. 25c. cakes at leading drug stores.

Hair-Health is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Price, 50c. for large bottle, or sent by express, prepaid, in plain sealed package, on receipt of 60c. by

LONDON SUPPLY CO., 853 Broadway, N. Y.

Remember the name, "Hair-Health." Refuse all substitutes. Money refunded if it does not benefit you.

DR. CALDWELL'S
SYRUP PEPSIN
CURES INDIGESTION.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY BACK.

DAY'S

THE BEST GOODS IN A CLEAN STORE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

If anything bought of us is not as good as we say—If not as good as you think it ought to be—come back and let us know. We will either exchange the goods or give back the purchase money, or do any honorable thing to satisfy you. We aim to please.

Fancy Lemons, 20c dozen.
Florida Oranges, 40c, 45c and 50c dozen.
Washington Navel Oranges, 40c dozen.
Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit, palatable, nutritious, wholesome, 15c package, two packages for 25c.
Grape-Nuts, a food for brains, 15c a package.
Schumacher's Avena, 4c lb. 7lb. 25c, the genuine, direct from mills. Once used you will want no other.

Specials for Friday and Saturday.

California Hams, 8½c lb.
Dold's English Clear Bacon, 10c lb.
Lion Coffee, 11c lb.
Don't forget our "Royal" the height of perfection in blended Coffee, 35c, lb. 3 lbs. $1.00.
Crushed Oyster Shells for poultry.
Feed Pratt's Food to your animals and Poultry and keep them healthy and profitable.

Telephone 6, Fourth St.

J. H. DAY.

The Emporium Furniture Company

Respectfully invite the PUBLIC to see their fine line of Furniture, comprising the following:

Parlor Suits, 3 and 5 pieces, Bed Room Suits, Golden Oak, Imitation Mahogany, Upholstered Rockers, Reed Rockers, Morris Chairs, Columbia Chairs, Dining and Kitchen Chairs, Single Beds, 3 foot to 4 foot 6 inches, Extension Tables, 6 to 12 feet, Center Tables, Kitchen Tables, Couches, Desks, Dressers, Chiffoniers, Side Boards, Bed Springs, Carpets, Matting, Mattresses, Curtains, Curtainpoles.

IN FACT EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN AN UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE STORE

Every ARTICLE New and of the Latest design and at prices never heard of in Cameron county before.

CALL AND SEE OUR LARGE STOCK.

You will be pleased to see such a variety of up-to-date goods.

Undertaking!

Remember the place, next door to Odd Fellows Block.

THE EMPORIUM FURNITURE COMPANY,
BERNARD EGAN, Manager,
EMPORIUM. - - - PA.

Closing Out at Cost.

Having determined to close out my entire stock of Dry Goods, Shoes, etc., at once in order to make room for the large Grocery and Meat trade coming my way, I shall dispose of

Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Dry Goods, Etc., at Cost.

SEE THESE BARGAINS.

40 Pieces Print at 4c, former price 7c.
50 Pieces Apron Gingham, 5c, former price, 8c.
20 Pieces Cambric Lining, 3c, former price, 6c.
10 Pieces Shambra, 10c, former price, 12½c.
20 Pieces Dress Goods, at one-half former price.
15 Pieces Canton Flannel, at cost.
15 Pieces Outing Flannel, best quality, 8c.
20 Pieces Toweling at cost.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Bleached and Unbleached Muslin, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Colt's Spool Cotton, Corsets, White Goods, Notions, Ribbons, Carpet Warp, Table Oil Cloth, Yarn, Etc., Etc.

Large Line of Corsets at and below Cost.

NO FAKE SALE. YOURS FOR THE MONEY.

A Clean Sweep of the Dry Goods Department.

Our Popular Grocery and Meat Market,

Is more popular than ever and we shall continue to improve to meet the wants of the people. New goods received daily. In Meats and Poultry we have always been on the front seat of the band wagon and held the reins. Our meats are always nice, fresh and healthful. Home-fed cattle have always been our motto, and you know what you are eating when you buy of us.

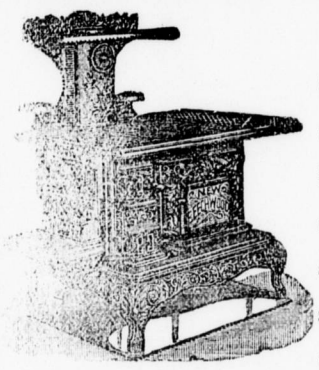
Your Patronage Respectfully Solicited.

FRANK SHIVES.

LEADING HARDWARE HOUSE!

We extend our compliments to the citizens of Cameron and adjoining counties for their rapidly and increasing patronage. We would invite all to see our large display of GENERAL HARDWARE and BUILDERS' MATERIAL. We would call especial attention to our

COOKING. HEATING AND GAS STOVES



Comprising the best in the world. Our old and popular Store is headquarters for many useful articles and house-keepers should call and see what we have.

We again desire to call attention to our OIL and GAS STOVES. The Ladies delight.

THE WELSBACH LIGHT.

This popular light the great gas saver, is growing in popular with our people. All who desire to economize in gas bills should use these burners. Call and see them.

WALKER, HOWARD & CO.

THE SADDEST THING.

They asked me once, when life was young—
Its tale untold, its songs unsung—
And Hope still near. I laughed and said:
"To know my cheeks must lose their red,
And ev'ry shimmering, golden thread
In this fair coronal, its glory shed,
Be coiled and folded, snowy white—
A sign of sorrow, loss and blight—
This is the saddest thing!"

They asked me again when partings came,
And Death, triumphant, breathed the name
Of one held dear. I wept and said:
"To sit alone, here, with one's dead
And list in vain their footsteps! This—
To wait their coming, and forever miss
Their voices. Surely life's sad tale when told
No other grief so deep can hold.
This is the saddest thing!"

But now—I sit dry-eyed and cold,
And wonder that a living form can hold
A heart so dead. And if you ask:
"What is it now? What new, hard task
Has left you hopeless?" Thus, to-night,
I answer, with a clearer sight:
"The saddest thing—to sit alone
And face, all tearless, Love outgrown—
This is the saddest thing!"
—Katherine B. Huston, in Dramatic Magazine.

By CHAUNCY C. HOTCHKISS

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CHAPTER XVIII.—CONTINUED.

As time went, we saying little or nothing betwixt us, I marked our follower's growth as she drew on. Little by little out came the details of her canvas, and, as I picked point after point, there dawned on me the almost certainty that our pursuer was none other than the Sprite, the last vessel of his majesty's flotilla I cared to meet.

From the deck of the Ajax I had been informed of the Sprite's absence on patrol, and through the whole morning had held in my mind the dread of meeting her, only feeling safe from that particular craft since noon. Probably she had been sneaking under easy sail along the Long Island coast, and had only fairly sighted us after the westering sun had thrown a broad light on our canvas. Then with a keen nose for anything less than a three-decker, she had piled on her clothes the sooner to come by about what business a trader had to sail the king's sea without being under convoy. I dared not unfold my suspicions, but the girl, with the eye of a hawk and the instinct of a woman, saved the necessity. Turning to me after a long and searching look at our pursuer, she said:

"Capt. Thorndyke, that vessel looks like the one that took me from Philadelphia to New York. I hardly know why I think so, but I fear me 'tis the same."

"Ay," I answered, hoarsely, "I have that fear, and God help us if they overhaul us, as they are like to do, barring a miracle!—Have you aught to offer, Ames?" said I, addressing her brother, whose face had taken on a look of hardness the like of which I had marked at the Dove when he was posing as an old man.

"Nay, friend," he returned, suddenly falling into the Quaker style of speech, and without taking his eyes from the vessel astern—"nay, friend, I have but a light knowledge of sea possibilities. To run as thee be running means to be beaten in the race. Thee has a head for tricks. Are thee lost? If so, there is but one thing for thee and me." And turning his eyes to mine, he made a quick gesture toward the water, which motion I thought was unobserved by the girl. But I was wrong in my surmise.

"Has it come to this then?" she ejaculated with sudden terror in face and voice. "Am I to be left alone and at the mercy of those yonder?—Beverly! brother! you will not commit suicide and leave me without a protector!—Donald Thorndyke," she continued, her terror giving place to an imperiousness royal in its effect, "you have sworn not to desert me! Are you nerveless at last? Nay, I know you too well. I ask your pardon," she faltered with a bend of her head and a rapid change to humility; "I am wrong. Better give back to the Almighty direct the life He gave you rather than have those yonder, if enemies they be, take the giving into their merciless hands. I was wrong. I let the woman in me speak first. Your burden is greater than mine!" And with this she placed both hands to her face and sobbed aloud.

I listened in silence to this outburst with its shifting emotions. There was no answer to make. The blackness of the last few days seemed to gather and settle itself over me like a pall. We had been on the brink of safety, the threshold of content, honor and success, and to see the prizes snatched away at this late hour was beyond human endurance. The softness of the air, the mellowing light, the silky veiling on the sky above us, and the lively sparkle of the ocean, suddenly changed from gay congratulation to a hideous grin of irony and malice. Without a word in return I grasped the spokes of the wheel with my whole heart seemingly bent on meeting each surge in a manner to save our speed. To comfort the girl was beyond my power even had it lain in my province, and in real life no man, I fancy, ever juggles with the truth (be it never so bitter) while looking squarely into the face of death.

Neither did Ames go to his sister's rescue. As though to let her gather the full import of the future, he stood apart, only saying, as the poor girl's sobbing decreased: "There is a God in Heaven, and what must be, must be."

If, however, I had remained silent it was not because I was stunned, for, though my tongue was dumb, my brain was active enough. There was one chance in a million that our pursuer was not the Sprite, or even que of the British fleet. If so, well. If not, I would sell myself at such a price that there would be but little triumph for them over my carcass. Turning at last to Ames, I said:

"Until it be made certain that we be lost to one another, I shall hold my life as dearly as ever. The mere capture of the schooner—unless that fellow astern be the Sprite—need not bring despair. We will run as long as run we can, and then fight; after that the action of each lies with his own conscience. As for me, I shall not be hanged from a British prison, but I swear again that while you or your sister live and I can lift an arm for either I will still cling to the breath God has given me. If, becoming powerless, I choose to cheat the rope, I will but be like many a captain who goes down with his ship. I take it 'twould be no common suicide, for my honor would not have suffered."

"Ay, I said naught to mean the cowardly taking of one's own life," answered the youth stoutly. "Fight we will so long as powder and shot hold out, Quaker or no Quaker. We be scant of the first, though. I would to Heaven a sudden darkness like that which fell on Calvary would settle on us now! We might then take to the dingy astern and sneak for the Long Island shore."

He had hardly spoken when the mainsail flapped, and the wind, which had been rapidly growing lighter, almost went out. I cast my eye on the following schooner, and saw with some satisfaction that she, too, had lost the breeze she had been carrying with her, for no longer did she heel to its pressure, and, I thought, no longer were her sails bellying, but, like ours, hung in folds, only occasionally rounded by the dying puffs. By this she had drawn to within a couple of miles of us and was still coming on. Under our stern there was barely a wake (so slowly we moved), the froth from our bends and rudder having given place to an oily flatness filled with tiny eddies, through which the boat we still towed slowly dragged its way. Now there was a yellow haze on all the horizon, that told of the waning day, but the sun's broad light still lay over the ocean, and it would be hours ere darkness could furnish us shelter. By then our fate would be known.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE CAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER.

I wondered mightily that they had not fired at us, but the solution of the riddle came to me when I remembered that the Sprite had but one powerful gun forward, and hitherto she had not been in a position to use it on us without blowing away her own forward rigging. Her silence thus confirmed my fears as to the identity of the vessel, nor were we long in doubt as to the malevolence of her purpose. Still she glided toward us, wafted as is a feather over a smooth pond, while we rolled to the long reach of the surges without more way than would take us a fathom in a minute.

For all the deadness of the Phantom, I still stuck to the wheel, that she might not round into the wind. Ames and his sister had gone below to reload the firearms and lay our ammunition, when, just as the last gasp of wind went out and the shivering sails set the reefing points beating the canvas with a musical ripple, the enemy slewed a couple of points to the south, and a ball of white smoke broke from her bow. Plainly as day I marked the shot as it struck the water and in great leaps came skipping toward us. It passed us well astern, for, with the fall of the wind, we had swung into the trough of the sea, and the Phantom was now parallel to her pusurer, the latter lying off our starboard quarter.

There she might remain, and, using us as a target, sink us at her leisure, though I had little fear of this action on her part, as the British policy was ever to capture anything that could be of use, only destroying that which they could not carry away.

I watched the flight of the ball until the spouts sent aloft as it struck the sea became smaller and the missile sunk in the distance. It was a command to come into the wind and show our colors, and hoping (though without reason) to defer to the last the fall of the bolt, I descended into the cabin and fumbled through the flag locker for the Union Jack. I had the ensign in my hand when the girl looked up from her work and quickly asked:

"Are you to make a last stand under that? Nay, then, Donald," she said, with an appeal in her voice, and for the first time giving me my first name alone, "unless you hope to blind them for good and all by the sight of that bunting, 'twere a weak thing to do. You say you will fight; then fight under your own colors. It will make no difference in the end." And with this she bent to the locker, picked up the ensign of the colonies, and, holding it out, dragged from my hand the red flag of the enemy. It was a noble act, and worthy of the spirit which had been equal to boarding Clinton in his own quarters. It put into me the stimulus I needed. Without a word I turned and bounded up the companion, and in a moment the stars and stripes were hanging at the main peak, barely unfolded by the zephyr that was still playing aloft.

It was a plain defiance, and met with a ready answer. The bunting had been aloft no longer than was necessary for those on the distant vessel to have made it out with a glass, when again came a spurt of smoke and another ball leaped toward us. It was a well-aimed shot, and, had the gun been trained a trifle more to the right, it would have ended matters on the instant. As it was, the ball dipped close to our stern and beneath the trailing dingy. There was a swirl of spouting foam, a tearing crash, and the little boat leaped into the air amid a shower of splinters, spun over and over like a top, and then settled, keel upward, with a clean-cut hole yawning in her bottom.

I could almost hear the shout of triumph that undoubtedly took place on the enemy's deck as the result of this piece of marksmanship, but in the end, had they but known it, they were whetting the tiger's teeth instead of pulling them. Hardly had the smoke thinned from the shot, when from under the cloud I marked a boat putting away. There was little need of a glass to tell me it was filled with a boarding party, and that the drama was rapidly nearing its close. With the few minutes left for preparation we made haste to get what arms we had on deck, and, while yet the yellow flash of the oars was distant, our arrangements were completed. For defense we had two rifles, four pistols, three cutlasses and my rapier, though the latter and one of the cutlasses, being of no use, were left in the cabin. The lady was to take charge of the ammunition and reload the firearms as used, for, though her brother and myself both begged and commanded her to remain below, she had for the first time drawn for herself her own line of action by simply shaking her head and following us to the deck. She was white as chalk as she stood and watched the near approach of the boat, but I will swear that her fear (if fear it was) was not for herself.

Just before the enemy drew into rifle shot I went forward and opened the forecastle slide, calling both prisoners to come up, for I had a mind that I might use them to make a show of numbers on our deck. But in return I received a volley of curses only, and, as I had no time to try discipline, I shut and again fastened the hatch, rejoining the others aft.

Even at this stage I was possessed with the forlorn hope that we might drive off the approaching boat, and, if they were shorthanded aboard (a condition not unlikely), and failed to cripple us with their long gun, something might happen in the way of wind from another quarter or the coming darkness to enable us to escape. The hope, however, was not enough to give life to my spirits to make it worth the telling to my companions. I had put my past behind me, never hoping to reap what I had sowed and with set teeth awaited with little fear and less doubt for the result of the coming hour.

Ames lay along the deck with his rifle over the counter; the girl sat in the companion door ready to reload the arms as they were passed to her; and I, looking for the proper moment to open fire, stood in plain sight above the taffrail.

Slowly they came on until I could count ten men and an officer, and as I marked the easy range I told Ames to let them have it. The crack of his rifle was yet in my ears as I saw the bowman pitch forward, his oar slipping from his hand into the sea. There was a slight commotion aboard, and the boat's progress ceased; but it was only to recover the lost oar, and then on they came again. Resting my gun over the rail, I calculated the roll of the schooner and in my turn fired. This shot told as well as the first. A man in the waist sprang to his feet, beat the air with his hands for an instant, and then toppled over the side, hanging half in and half out of water, as limp as a bag of wet salt. At this there was more delay, and by the time they were again well under way both rifles had been reloaded, and as yet there had been no call for the services of Miss King.

"Let them come nearer," said I, "and then give them both barrels at once, and after that the pistols." There was a grim determination in the way their oars flashed now, and as they came to within 200 feet we both, by this time under the shelter of the rail, fired on the count of three.

Through the smoke that drifted on us I saw the officer sink back in his seat and the rowing cease, then there came a yell from the boat, and two muskets were discharged at us, but without effect. What fools they were to delay, for I had reloaded before the first motion had been made to continue the course! But to my amazement it was for only a moment they held on their way. As I fired again, apparently without hitting, I saw the boat's head slew about, and then they quickly hauled off and started to return to the distant schooner.

It was so far a triumph. Out of ten men we had disabled and perhaps killed three at least, one being an officer. Why they had fled still numbering enough to have vanquished us could only be accounted for by the supposition that they knew naught of our weakness, and feared the plain showing of our colors was but a sign of strength and fearlessness, if not a lure beckoning them to ruin. I had not dreamed of such an easy conquest, and for the while it was all I could do to restrain the extravagance of my feelings. I turned to Miss King. Her pallor had given way and left two bright spots of excitement which glowed on her cheeks and matched well the brilliant sparkle of her eye. She was trembling with suppressed emotion, and as I held out my hand to her in unspoken congratulation, she took it, and, lifting to her lips my grimy fingers, rose without a word and hurried forward.

The impulsive spirit of her brother showed itself in the cry he gave as, with half a sob and half a laugh, he danced about the deck and then threw himself into my arms, breaking therefrom, shaking his fist at the retreating boat, and in mighty un-Quaker mood, though in Quaker style, damned the British high and low, afloat and ashore.

"A curse on thee, thee white-livered, scarlet-backed cowards!" he shouted at the end. "To let two men and a girl drive thee! Oh, by the Lord God above me, the battle is not with the strong! Donald! Donald! mark thee well! I tell thee we will yet best them though they send the whole ship's company! We will rise from the depths! Thy hand and head have so far shown the way! Thee will yet prevail!"

I was well aware that this exuberance was but the reaction following strain. I felt the

"We both fired on the count of three."

relief myself, but knew, despite the fact that we were so far safe, the repulse would prove but a respite. The lump that had risen to my throat when I saw that the enemy was beaten off still held me speechless, but it passed presently, as did also the wildness of the youth, and ere long we were speculating as to the next probable move of the discomfited redcoats. It was true that I had realized the first part of my secret hope of overcoming the boat, but, on scanning the horizon, there was no sign of a rescuing wind, though I thought the south held some promise of a later breeze. There was naught to do but stand at bay and await the issue.

Nor did we await it for long. The sun was gliding rapidly to the edge of the sea, being but an hour high, its path lying in a line with the now thoroughly becalmed schooner off our quarter; its glare throwing a dazzling pathway betwixt the two vessels. It is more than likely they scented the advantage given them by their present position, for not long after the return of the first expedition against us I saw three boats leave their side and proceed along the track of blinding glitter.

To aim into this eye-watering brilliancy with any but a mere chance of hitting a mark was an impossibility, but, with the old determination to face the worst, Ames and I repaired to our posts, though the girl still lingered forward.

As I saw the uselessness of protracted defense, I let her bide away, knowing that at the bow she would be clear of flying bullets when the boats should come near enough to return our fire. How the attack was planned was at once apparent, for to cover the onset of the boarders the schooner again opened on us with its forward piece. In evident fear of striking their own men, they abandoned their former manner of ricochetting the ball across the water, and instead drove point blank at us. Although we lay a plain target, and their schooner, like the Phantom, was at rest, the first shot flew wide of us; the second passed somewhere aloft, yet so near that I heard the horrible humming of the ball, and the third— To this day they know not all they did, nor, for the matter of that, did I at the time.

We had let the boats come near, that we might shoot with effect, and I had fired and was about to pass the rifle to Gertrude, who in my excitement I fancied had by this time returned to the companion, when to my astonishment I saw she was not behind me. There was no time for protracted search, for, as I sprang from the cabin, where I had gone to look for her, I heard her brother discharge two pistols in quick succession and saw a boat sweep under our counter. In an instant it had hooked on to our starboard channels. With a round oath Ames seized the two remaining pistols and poured their contents into it with scarce a chance of missing, while I rushed to his side, and lifting the heavy hatch cover from the cabin, against which it had been leaning, hurled it on to the heads of the packed mass below.

Beyond the fact that no man boarded the schooner at this point, what execution was made by the broad and bulky timber I never knew, for at that moment the third shot from the schooner struck the foretopmast just above the hounds. In a thundering crash down came the spar with the square-sail, the outer canvas, topmast, fore and back stays, blocks and upper running, gear in general, the broken mast smiting the deck with the sound of an explosion.

The din of the shot and the tumbling wreck slewed me around as though I had been on a pivot, but it was only to see that all was lost. From beneath the foresail boom I saw that the other boats had boarded us on the larboard bow, and already half a score of men were swarming over the side. Even then my thoughts went to the girl, but she was nowhere in sight. Body and brain work quickly in times of excitement, and thinking that possibly she had fallen through the gaping hatch and into the hold, though time was scant, I sprang for the opening and looked down, calling her by name. There came no answer, neither was her body in sight, the dull gray of the lead alone meeting my eye. Springing again to my feet, I drew my cutlass and retreated to the quarter deck where stood Ames with drawn steel, his back braced against the wheel and his breath coming and going as though from violent exertion.

"'Tis the final stand, my lad!" I exclaimed, as I ranged myself by his side and turned to face (for the last time, I thought) the enemy, who were now pouring aft. "Gertrude is gone! I could find her nowhere!"

"I know it!" he panted. "The game's up, I marked her when she—"

I lost the rest, for at that instant an officer whom I at once recognized came running up, followed by half a dozen marines. As he caught sight of me he halted, and, eyeing me with profound astonishment, suddenly broke out

"Good God! 'tis Thorndyke! Touch not that man, on your lives!" he shouted. "Here's game worth a whole watch! Surrender, ye rebel! Throw down your arms and surrender! Can't you see you are beaten? You doubly damned spy, the rope will have its own! By Saint George, but this is luck!"

"Surrender to ye, Lieut. Belden?" I vociferated in turn. "By the Lord, no! Come and take me if ye can, but 'twill not be alive. Your rope is not for me, nor will the colors aloft be struck while I stand on this deck! I have given over this world, and fear neither ye nor the pink shrimps at your back! Come, now, and clutch your luck!"

If I was strong as two men before, I felt the strength of ten within me as I spoke. The swath I would have mowed through that press would have brought the bullet I invited, but there was no advance. True, the crowd showed a tendency to rush in as I thus defied them, and several muskets were leveled at us, but Belden nipped the act by waving his sword and threatening punishment to the first man who fired a gun or advanced without orders.

It was plain that to him the prize was a tremendous one, nor would he have the glory of defeating me dimmed by my death, and to this ambition to take me alive and see me hanged was doubtless due my final safety.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

KNEW THE MEANING.

What Emancipation Meant to the Down-Trodden Peasants on Russian Estates.

One evening our village priest found a middle-aged peasant, Anton Savelieff, reading a book of psalms. He as reading a psalm of which each verse began with the word "Rejoice."

"What are you reading?" he was asked.

"Well, father, I will tell you," was the reply. "Fourteen years ago the old prince came here. It was in the winter. I had just returned home almost frozen. A snowstorm was raging. I had just begun undressing when we heard a knock at the window; it was the elder, who was shouting: 'Go to the prince; he wants you.'

"We all—my wife and our children—were thunderstruck. I signed myself with the cross and went; the snowstorm was blinding me as I crossed the bridge.

"Well, it ended all right. The old prince was taking his afternoon sleep, and when he woke up he asked me if I knew plastering work, and only told me: 'Come to-morrow to repair the plaster in that room.' So I went home, quite happy, and when I came to that bridge I found my wife standing there. She had stood there all the time, with the baby in her arms, in the snowstorm, waiting for me. That was, father, under the old prince.

"And now the young prince came here the other day. I went to see him, and found him in the garden, at the tea table, in the shadow of the house; you, father, sat with him, and the elder of the canton, with his mayor's chain upon his breast. 'Will you have tea, Savelieff?' he asks me; 'take a chair.' 'Peter Grigorieff'— he says that to the old one—'give us one more chair.'

"And Peter Grigorieff—you know what a terror for us he was when he was the manager of the old prince—brought the chair, and we all sat round the tea table, talking, and he poured out tea for all of us.

"Well, now, father, the evening is so beautiful, the balm comes from the prairies, and I sit and read 'Rejoice! Rejoice!'"

This is what the abolition of serfdom meant for the peasants.—Prince Krapotkin, in Atlantic.

No Escape.

Mrs. Chinner—Ernestine, my darling, do you expect Constant to-night?

Ernestine—Of course, mamma. Why do you inquire?

Mrs. Chinner—If he asks you to marry him, tell him to come and speak to me.

Ernestine—And if he doesn't ask me?

Mrs. Chinner—Tell him I am coming to speak to him.—Brooklyn Life.

The Trouble.

Knocker—I don't know why, but Smith has an inbred hatred of mother of pearl.

Bocker—Why, didn't your wife ever tell you his wife's name is Pearl?—Brooklyn Life.

An Apology.

"See here, Browne, did you tell Barrows that I wouldn't run off with a red hot stove?"

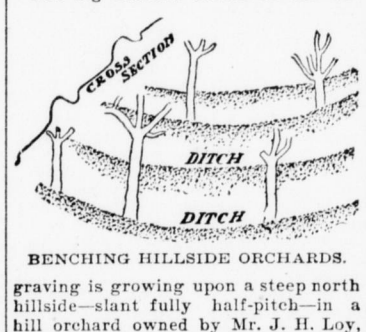
"Yes, I did, Bronson, but I'm willing to admit I was wrong."—Harlem Life

HILL SITE ORCHARDS.

An Interesting Subject Interestingly Discussed by a Successful Fruit Grower.

The majority of old orchards in Illinois were planted on hill sites and the varieties were mostly sweet or very sour sorts, seedlings being about as numerous as budded or grafted stock. Of the named varieties of apples, Rambo, Pippin, Bellflower, Milam and Talman Sweet were perhaps the most common. As a rule these early orchards were planted for family use only and were given but little attention, being used for pasture for hogs, sheep and other stock. With such indifferent treatment very large crops of fruit were seldom produced, and the trees were not drained of their vitality.

The big Minkler shown in the en-



BENCHING HILLSIDE ORCHARDS.

graving is growing upon a steep north hillside—slant fully half-pitch—in a hill orchard owned by Mr. J. H. Loy, in Effingham county. It is six feet in circumference, 35 years old and is estimated to have produced $150 worth of apples. The orchard has a northern and southern slope, with a ridge wide enough for one row of trees. Originally there were about 300 trees, consisting of 15 or 20 sorts. The trees were planted 35 years ago and most of that time the orchard has been pastured. At this time not more than 50 trees remain, the majority of which are in rapid decadence. The 25 Ben Davis trees were the first to die, and the Jennetings and Minklers are the best preserved of those surviving. Nearly all the trees living in this old orchard are on the north hillside and they are best where the slant is steepest. So far as can be determined from a study of the old trees remaining in this orchard, decay and decline are traceable in nearly every instance to cutting out large limbs, splitting down at forks and injury at base from borers, sunscald or other causes unknown. It appears that trees which made a low or branching top and bore only moderate crops of fruit were longest-lived. Peach trees, mostly seedlings, were planted in this orchard, between the apple trees after the latter were in full bearing, but were short-lived and not very productive, which I think was rather owing to the fact that they were in sod than from

MINKLER TREE 35 YEARS OLD.

any other cause. It is worthy of note in the study of this orchard that the trees were longest-lived that were on the sides and at the base of the hill.

My studies of this and many other old orchards on hill sites seem to warrant the following conclusions: That trees planted on hill sites will come into bearing earlier and will produce heavier crops of fruit than on level sites; that a north hillside is a better site than a south hillside; that an orchard on a hill site will be shorter-lived than on a level site; that the longevity and fruitfulness of an orchard on a hill site would be greatly increased by sub-soiling and clean cultivation, as such orchards suffer greatly from lack of moisture; that only such varieties as are not given to overbearing should be planted on hill sites if longevity is desired in the orchard; that a hill or orchard ought to be benched, which may be done by plowing at a right angle to the slope and breaking the soil on the lower side of the trees, as shown in our illustration.—A. D. McCallen, in American Agriculturist.

HORTICULTURAL HINTS.

The best time to prune the peach is early in the spring.

Clear lime water is the best for destroying worms in pots and in fern cases.

One of the best things to keep rabbits away from trees is a mixture of copperas and glue.

After raspberries have grown two or three crops it pays to apply a little manure around them.

Marks made by a common pencil in zinc labels will after a time become distinct and legible. No special ink is needed.

The cherry succeeds better about the house or elsewhere in grass than most other fruit trees. It needs very little pruning.

The compact form of growth of the currant adopts it to close garden quarters, while its ability to thrive in a partial shade is greatly in its favor.—St. Louis Republic.

$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU, President.

38-tf.

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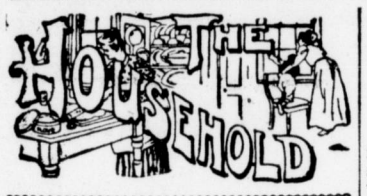

THE GIRLS OF SAMOA.

They Wear Kilt Skirts and Necklaces of Shark's Teeth and Are Born Coquettes.

The girl of Samoa is a born coquette, full of romance and natural grace. Her usual costume is a necklace of shark's teeth, some metal earrings and a short skirt. The number of shark's teeth in her necklace is the measure of her popularity among her admirers. The more teeth the greater the belle.

From the time she is ten years of age she begins to make eyes from behind a beautifully carved fan. As usual with coquettes, she is fickle in the extreme, as well as romantic. Her nature is as fierce as that of the warriors of her country, and she is a thoroughly trained athlete as well. She is skillful in the use of arms and is cruel and relentless in war. She is equal in strength to many of the Samoan warriors.

For dress occasions the older Samoan girls wear the same costume as a man. This is a kilt or piece of drapery wound about the waist in a manner which seems to a foreigner nothing short of miraculous. This is called lava-lava, a sort of mat material. A mere scrap of it wound about the waist of a child is considered dress sufficient. Ordinarily the children wear no garments whatever. The drapery is of the same general character as that worn by natives of most of the South Sea islands and the Indian archipelago, as well as the southern countries of Asia. It is called by the Malays the sarong.

But the Samoan girl has been out in the world more or less of late years. The tourists from other countries have visited Samoa; so the natural beauty of the native Samoan girl is being spoiled by her great vanity. She not only spends a great deal of time in beautifying herself, but she adopts such incongruous combinations as a fine mat lava-lava and a ball gown waist or velvet basque cut V necked, her hair done up empire style and wearing, to complete her toilet, a string of ferns around her waist and a necklace of the inevitable

SEALATANA, A SAMOAN BELLE.

shark's teeth about her bronze throat.

Her arms and limbs are bare. She has been shoes, but she prefers to be comfortable. She also refuses stockings, contrary to the Samoan warrior, who, it is told, marched with his comrades in battle array wearing a pair of opera length silk hose, the soles of which were worn completely off. These had no doubt been given to him by some European travelers.

Although the Samoan girl does not wear clothes, properly speaking, she is taught while still very young to embroider and sew.

The hairpins worn in her hair are beautiful in their workmanship. They are made out of the wood of a cocoanut tree, and are carved with a dead cocoanut leaf. This is most delicate work.

The girls are taught to swim when babies. They are graceful and readily learn to dance. As a people the Samoans are great dancers, and during their holiday seasons they dance day and night. They are also fond of music, and have native instruments, which they beat to strange rhythmic music, not altogether beautiful, but harmonious.

The marriage of the Samoan girl is arranged by her parents. The girl never thinks of having any opinion of her own on the subject, but accepts the parents' decision as inevitable. This does not prevent her from having any number of admirers before or after marriage, which seems to be another matter entirely. She is far more interesting in her native costumes, pursuing the customary life of her own people, than when she tries to ape the foreigners who visit her beautiful tropical country to admire her in all her native simplicity and beauty.—N. Y. Tribune.

To Preserve Old Letters.

Here is a unique method of saving old letters. A youthful bride has been trying to bring herself to burning up her love letters. They had accumulated during the years of her engagement to such an extent that to save them all was out of the question, and to burn them was out of the question, too. Instead, she has torn them, painstakingly, into small bits and changed them into an embroidered covered pillow. It's a suggestive idea, and might be utilized in preserving all sorts of old letters and manuscripts.

Shipping Trust in England.

The consul of the United States at Birmingham reports as an unusual event in Great Britain the beginning of an inquiry by the board of trade of that city into the shipping trust, which is said to be injurious to British industry.

IS A GOOD DRESSER.

Mrs. McKinley's Gowns for This Winter Are Said to Be Beautiful and Becoming.

Mrs. McKinley, our president's wife, is, as everyone knows, a great invalid, and her husband's devotion to her is a beautiful example, which will go down in history. She has excellent taste in the choice of her gowns. She receives, almost always, seated in a large armchair, so has her dresses made that the front effect is always good, and her trains are so arranged that there is not too much fullness at the top of the

MRS. M'KINLEY.
(The President's Wife Receiving in Her Silver Gray Peau de Soie.)

skirt and yet enough to hang in graceful folds about her.

Mrs. McKinley's gowns for this winter are in excellent taste. She has one of silver-gray peau de soie, which is a sort of heavy ribbed silk, with hardly any luster. The skirt has a long train, and all up the front and on both sides are bands of beautiful steel embroidery, with small silver spangles. The bodice is embroidered in the same way and is relieved at the throat by a collar and jabot of real lace. It is made surplice, with long, tight-fitting sleeves, which fall well over the hands.—Demorest's Family Magazine.

HOW TO CLEAN JEWELRY.

To Keep Diamonds Sparkling and Silver Trinkets Shining Is Not a Difficult Task.

Diamonds may be cleaned by brushing them with a lather of soap and water, rubbing them afterwards with eau de cologne. If well shaken in a bag of bran they acquire great brilliancy. Cut stones should not be wiped after being washed. Wash in a lather of white soap, rinse and put on their faces in sawdust until quite dry. Opals which have become dim may be polished by rubbing them well with oxide of tin or with damp putty spread on chamois leather; finish with damp powdered chalk, also spread on leather. Then wash the opals with a soft brush in water and then immersed in the following: Salt one pine, alum one pint, saltpeter two pints, water four pints. Leave the silver in this for five minutes, then rinse in cold water and polish with a leather. They should be kept in silver paper. Oxidized silver can be cleaned in a quarter of a pint of sulphuric acid, mixed with one quart of water. Ordinary silver articles may be kept bright by cleaning them with a slice of lemon and afterward rinsing in cold water. Then wash in a lather of soap and rinse in hot water, dry with a soft cloth and polish with a leather. Nickel should be rubbed with a flannel dipped in ammonia. Amber may be rubbed with wet powdered chalk; then with a little olive oil applied with a flannel. Ivory can be whitened with a solution of peroxide of hydrogen, or let the articles stand in spirits of wine in the sunshine.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

WASHING THE FACE.

Instead of Using Water After a Walk Ladies Should Bathe with Lait Virginal.

Many skins will not stand constant washing, a practice which indeed tends to coarsen the complexion. Thorough washing once a day is sufficient for most women, and is far preferable to partial and careless ablutions morning, noon and night. Instead of cleansing the face in water when coming in from a walk, or when one feels that a wash would be refreshing, it is a capital thing to bathe it with lait virginal. It is an excellent purifier, easily made and harmless. It is, moreover, delightfully refreshing. I give the recipe: Rose, orange flower, or elder flower water, one pint; simple tincture of benzoin, two ounces; tincture of myrrh, ten drops; gylcerine, ten drops. Place the rose water in a bowl, and while stirring it with a glass or porcelain spoon, add drop by drop the benzoin, then the myrrh and glycerine.

Be sure you get the simple tincture of benzoin, as the compound tincture contains other ingredients quite unsuited to the purpose. Some skins will not stand glycerine. If this is the case with yours, all that need be done is to omit it from the emulsion. Never use pure glycerine to the skin of the face, as it tends to induce hairy growth.

The lait virginal should be applied with a soft rag, and one is often surprised at the amount of dirt, unsuspected because undetected, which is brought away.—Philadelphia Press.

The Queen's Ice Chest.

The stores of ice at Windsor, Osborne and Balmoral castles are very large. At Windsor there is storage room for about 500 tons. There the supply is obtained from the lake beneath the north terrace, from Frogmore and Virginia water. Ice is not only lavishly used in the royal kitchen, but also for reducing the temperature of her majesty's apartments in hot weather. Then it is packed in pretty wooden buckets and stood in the fireplaces.

STRUGGLING YOUNG AUTHOR.

No Big Demand for His Wares But He Is Providing Against a Rush.

"I have just finished," said the struggling young author, "another storage warehouse for returned manuscripts, this being of the same dimensions as the other, 20x60 and four stories high, and, also like the other, fireproof. I find it cheaper to build that way and insure myself. It costs a little more, of course, to make the structure fireproof, but the interest on this additional cost is less than the insurance would be, and the difference I have set aside as a sinking fund from which to pay the taxes and repairs.

"You might infer from this that there has been as yet no widespread general demand for the productions of my pen; and, if you should, your inference would be quite correct; indeed, such unanimity of sentiment as appears seems to take the form of rigidly observed neutrality, with the result that my second warehouse has already begun to fill rapidly.

"But I have still no fear of the outcome; else, I should throw away these manuscripts instead of storing them; but as it is I think I am simply putting down a gold mine. Then why doesn't somebody see at least a color in these manuscripts now? Well, I don't know; you can't always tell about those things, but some day the gold is discovered; I've built both my warehouses on corners; so that when that discovery is made, and the publishers swarm around the buildings asking for manuscripts, I can deliver not only from doors but from windows, too."

BAD MAN TO INTERRUPT.

He Demonstrated to a Certainty That He Knew What He Was Talking About.

"W'en Moses tell de sun to stan' still—" began the old deacon.

"Dat warn't Moses," interrupted a brother in the amen corner, "dat wuz Joshua!"

"Ez I said," continued the deacon, "w'en Joshua tell de sun—"

"You didn't say dat at all!" said the brother who had corrected him. "Hit wuz me dat said it! Hit wuz me dat tuck you up to it!"

The deacon's patience was exhausted. He folded his brass-rimmed spectacles, laid them carefully on the table before him, walked over to the amen corner, took the objecting brother by both arms from behind, and, with the swish of a cyclone, swept him forward toward the door, landing him precipitately in outer darkness.

"Ez I wuz saying', fo' dis little incident occurred," he continued, "w'en Moses tol' Joshua ter tell de sun ter stan' still—"

Some of the older, learned brethren moved uneasily in their seats. They looked like they wanted to correct him, but they did not. They let it go at that!—Atlanta Constitution.

For the Holiday Trade.

"What!" she exclaimed, "you want $2.50 for this? Why, when I priced the same thing here a month ago it was only $2.20."

"Very likely," replied the honest salesman. "That was before we began our marked-down sale for the holidays."—Chicago Post.

What Saved Him.

Finnegan.—It's a wonder Clancy don't get killed, the way he lets his tongue run on.

Moriarty.—He would, begorrah, only the way he lets his legs run off.—Judge

If you are in doubt about it, don't do it.—Chicago Daily News.

She—"Would you be willing to die for me?" He—"Why, I'm dying for you now!"—Brooklyn Life.

A man is seldom rich enough to afford luxuries before his stomach gets too worn out to digest them.—Atchison Globe.

A good many men boast of their methodical habits who never have anything but unpaid bills to file away.—Atchison Globe.

A North Atchison woman who is nearly 60 years old is so tender-hearted that she cannot kill a fish. The other day she had a fish to kill, and couldn't do it, so she sent for a neighbor, and the neighbor was tender-hearted, too, so a darky boy was called in and received ten cents for the terrible job.—Atchison Globe.

"Bridget," said the mistress to her sick servant, "would you take a little medicine?" "Faith, ma'am," said she, "I'd take anything to make me well, aven if I knew 'twould kill me."—Philadelphia Record.

Supply and Demand.—"She pays her butler $5,000 a year." "Yes; there are so few butlers who are really competent and yet look less important than her husband."—Detroit Journal.

"Was she a trained nurse?" "I guess she must have been. She hadn't been in the hospital a week before she was engaged to the richest patient."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mr. Northside—"Who was that friend you had with you this afternoon?" Mr. Shadyside—"That wasn't a friend. That was my father-in-law."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Mrs. Fogg—"A gentleman called to see you, David, this afternoon." Mr. Fogg—"Did he have anything to say?" Mrs. Fogg—"Only that he would call again." Mr. Fogg—"H'm—evidently a dun; but to give warning of his second coming betrays inexperience. Reckon there's no great danger from him."—Boston Transcript.

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

CARTER'S INK
Just as cheap as poor ink.

VIRGINIA FARMS for SALE—Good land, good neighbors, schools and churches convenient. Mild healthy climate, free from extremes of both heat and cold. Low prices and easy terms. Write for free catalogue. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO. (inc.), RICHMOND, Va.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases of of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Words and Their Effects.

"Do you believe in the influence of single words on a person's character? Some poetical fellow has advanced the theory, you know."

"Yes, I do. There's my wife, for instance. She rises in the morning pale and listless. She picks up the morning paper. Suddenly her eye brightens, her face flushes, her whole appearance changes. A single word has wrought the miracle."

"What's the word?"

"Bargains!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Many People Cannot Drink

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer to-day. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

A Suspicious American Tourist.

The American tourist is so firmly convinced that he is being cheated on all hands during his European travels that he occasionally oversteps the bounds of prudence. "What is the price of this pin?" asked a young man in a Paris shop, handling a small silver brooch of exquisite workmanship. "Twenty francs, monsieur," said the clerk. "That's altogether too much," said the young American. "It's for a present to my sister. I'll give you five francs for it." "Zen it would be I zat gave ze present to your sister," said the Frenchman, with a deprecatory shrug, "and I do not know ze young mademoiselle."—Chicago Chronicle.

Energy a Factor.

All things come to him who waits, but the fellow who hustles does not have to wait so long.—St. Louis Star.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The great virtue is industry; all the other virtues follow in its train.—Atchison Globe.

The Million Dollar Potato.

Most talked-of potato on earth; the next is Sunlight; which is fit to eat in 35 days. Send this notice and 5c to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for their great catalog. [K]

Men who have committed no crimes sometimes lie awake nights and can't sleep, but the women don't believe it.—Atchison Globe.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

A woman's way is to get the best of an argument and then cry as though her heart would break because she has done so.—Philadelphia Times.

Children Shout for Joy

When they take Hoxsie's Croup Cure for Coughs, Colds and Croup. It is so nice and cures so quick. Does not nauseate. 50 cents.

Clam chowder is often productive of the deepest melancholy.—Chicago Daily News.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

We always criticise; others find fault.—Philadelphia Times.

Florida, West Indies and Central America.

The facilities of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for handling tourists and travelers destined for all points in Florida, Cuba, Porto Rico, Central America, or for Nassau, are unsurpassed. Double daily lines of sleeping cars are run from Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis through Jacksonville to interior Florida points, and to Miami, Tampa and New Orleans, the ports of embarkation for the countries mentioned. For folders, etc., write Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Abnormal.

Mammy—I wouldn't want no gal ob mine to marry dat Sam Johnson.

Dinah—Yo' wouldn't?

"No. Why, dat fellah am jes' as crazy 'bout dress as a sensible niggah ud be 'bout watahmillions!"—Puck.

Largest Seed Growers in the World.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., recently shipped Twenty thousand bushels of seed potatoes to Alabama, Florida, Texas and other southern points. This firm is the largest grower of seed potatoes as also farm seeds in the world.

"When a man's young he's anxious to show his knowledge," said the Manayunk philosopher; "and when he gets older he's just as anxious to conceal his ignorance."—Philadelphia Record.

The Queen & Crescent

Only through Pullman line to Florida. The Queen & Crescent only through car line to Asheville.

A man can't make his home brighter by making light of his wife's trouble.—Chicago Dispatch.

A Busy Woman

Is Mrs. Pinkham. Her great correspondence is under her own supervision.

Every woman on this continent should understand that she can write freely to Mrs. Pinkham about her physical condition because Mrs. Pinkham is

A woman

and because Mrs. Pinkham never violates confidence and because she knows more about the ills of women than any other person in this country.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured a million sick women. Every neighborhood, almost every family, contains women relieved of pain by this great medicine.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures Croup and Whooping-Cough

Unexcelled for Consumptives. Gives quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes.

Dr. Bull's Pills cure Biliousness. Trial, 20 for 5c.

Look at yourself! Is your face covered with pimples? Your skin rough and blotchy? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, and dyspepsia. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Salzer's Rape gives Rich, green food, at 25c. a ton. Speltz—What is it? Catalog tells.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.
Mahlon Luther, E. Troy, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Big Four Oats; J. Breider, Mishicott, Wis., 173 bus. barley; and H. Lovejoy, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 320 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 200,000 new customers, hence will send on trial
10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.
10 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Salt Bush, the 3-eared Corn—Speltz, producing 80 bush. food and 4 tons hay per acre—above oats and barley. Bromus Inermis—the greatest grass on earth; *Salzer says so.* Rape, Spring Wheat, &c., including our mammoth Plant, Fruit and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Great Million Dollar Potato, all mailed for 10c. postage; positively worth $10 to get a start.
Seed Potatoes $1.20 a bbl. and up.
55 pkgs earliest vegets. 10 lbs seeds, $1.00.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.
Please send this adv. with 10c. to Salzer. Catalog alone, 5c.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORTS

In Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Cuba, Porto Rico and Nassau, are best and most easily reached via the

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FAMOUS DIXIE FLYER,

with through 12-section Pullman Palace, Buffet Sleeping Cars are run daily the year round, between St. Louis and Jacksonville, Florida. Close connections are made at Nashville from Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville, affording a delightful daylight ride between Nashville and Atlanta, passing through the most Historical and picturesque section of the South, via Lookout Mountain. Cheap Homeseekers' round-trip tickets are sold on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month. For full information, maps, folders and all matter pertaining to Tourist Rates to these resorts, write to

R. C. COWARDIN, W. P. A.,
511 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis.
D. J. MULLANEY, N. E. P. A.,
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of choice agricultural lands now opened for settlement in Western Canada. Here is grown the celebrated No. 1 Hard Wheat, which brings the highest price in the markets of the world. Thousands of cattle are fattened for market without being fed grain, and without a day's shelter. Send for information and secure a free home in Western Canada. Write the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, or address the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to M. V. McINNES, No. 1 Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

ASTHMA, bronchitis, croup, etc., cured; simple home remedy. Instant relief; costs few cents. Recipe, etc., 10c. G. W. HARLETTE, Schenectady, N. Y.

A. N. K.—C 1796

PATENTS Advice as to patentability and inventors' guide free. S. H. EVANS, 1010 F, Washington, D. C.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated or toilet soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

☞ All that has been said of Cuticura Soap may be said with even greater emphasis of CUTICURA OINTMENT, the most delicate and yet most effective of emollients, and greatest of skin cures. Its use in connection with Cuticura Soap (as per directions around each package), in the "ONE NIGHT CURE FOR SORE HANDS," in the "INSTANT RELIEF TREATMENT FOR DISFIGURING ITCHINGS AND IRRITATIONS," and in "A SHAMPOO FOR FALLING HAIR, and ITCHING, SCALY SCALPS," and in many uses too numerous to mention, is sufficient to prove its superiority over all other preparations for the skin.

Cuticura **Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.** Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, and burning skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. Send for "A Book for Women," free.

THE SET, $1.25

HEALTH AND VITALITY

DR. MOTT'S NERVERINE PILLS

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failing or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every $5 order we guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AFTER USING.

Forsale by L. Taggart, Emporium, Pa.

STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sex-ine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by R.C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

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PIES,
FANCY CAKES,
ICE CREAM,
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All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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DRESS GOODS.

Pretty, good and cheap. We can only extend to you an invitation to come and see our goods. Printers' ink cannot tell the story. We will say this, however, if you want good value for good money you should see our assortment.

CORSETS.

Several good kinds here. We pay particular attention to our corset stock. We select those brands which in our opinion are the best. One thing is certain, no mean, miserable corsets are here and our prices are down to the lowest notch.

GLOVES.

A new $1.00 glove. Here's good news for you. We've secured the very best kid glove we have been able to find, to retail at $1.00. It's here awaiting your verdict. Won't you come and pass on it.

HOSIERY.

Some especially good-values. When a manufacturer over-produces then he's pretty sure of loosing some money. And incidently sombody is bound to profit by it. You are invited to share in some lots of exceptionally good hosiery at exceedingly low prices.

C. B. HOWARD & COMPANY.

ALL SORTS.

LADIES! clean your kid gloves with Miller's Glovine, for sale only by Balcom & Lloyd, headquarters for kid gloves and the famous Dartmouth gloves; all the latest shades. 5-ly

Coughs and colds come uninvited, but you can quickly get rid of them with a few doses of Ballard's Horehound Syrup. Price 25 and 50 cents. L. Taggart. jan

There are still those in New York who think that Bryans hould not be invited to eat official Democratic fodder.

Many an innocent little darling is suffering untold agony and cannot explain its troublos. Mark your child's symptoms, you may find it troubled with worms; give it White's Cream Vermifuge and restore it to quietness and health. Price 25 cents. L. Taggart. jan

Judging by the purchase of horses by England, the auto is not cutting much of a figure on the veldt.

Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment is the only remedy for blind, bleeding or protruding piles, indorsed by physicians; cures the most obstinate cases. Price 50 cents in bottles. Tubes, 75 cents. L. Taggart. jan

The two sides in the Quay case are giving the Constitution some hard pulls.

Size doesn't indicate quality. Beware of counterfeit and worthless salve offered for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. DeWitt's is the only original. An infallible cure for piles and all skin diseases. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Bryan fights shy of the Philipinos at close range.

The modern and most effective cure for constipation and all liver troubles—the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

There never was such a bonanza as Clark.

G. H. Appleton, Justice of the Peace, Clarksburg, N. J., says, "DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the pills made for constipation. We use no others." Quickly cure all liver and bowel troubles. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

If there are to be cold waves it is just as well to have them in winter time.

Lewis Dennis, Salem, Ind., says, "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure did me more good than anything I ever took." It digests what you eat and can not help but cure dyspepsia and stomach troubles. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Occasionally now Bryan is assigned to the "greatest living exponent" class.

J. I. Bevy, Loganton, Pa., writes, "I am willing to take my oath that I was cured of pneumonia entirely by the use of One Minute Cough Cure after doctors failed. It also cured my children of whooping cough." Quickly relieves and cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and throat and lung troubles. Children all like it. Mothers endorse it. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

St. Louis thinks Chicago should put a strainer on the end of her canal.

F. B. Thirkield, Health Inspector of Chicago, "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cannot be too highly recommended. It cured me of severe dyspepsia." It digests what you eat and cures indigestion, heartburn and all forms of dyspepsia. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Every one of them struck the big injun sand when they struck Clark.

L. T. Travis, Agent Southern R. R., Salina, Ga., writes, "I cannot say too much in praise of One Minute Cough Cure. In my case it worked like a charm." The only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

There is no doubt that Bryan is the greatest of auto-candidates.

I want to let the people who suffer with rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known.—J. A. DODGEN, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by L. Taggart, Druggist. jan

Young America is thinking it is a long time between snow balls.

Persons who lead a life of exposure are subject to rheumatism, neuralgia and lumbago, will find a valuable remedy in Ballard's Snow Liniment; it will banish pains and subdue inflammation. Price 25 and 50 cents. L. Taggart. jan

If Buller strikes a trap this time it will be the worst one of all.

The worst after effects of Influenza arise from deranged functions of the liver. Clear the blood at once with Herbine, for it will strengthen the liver to withdraw from circulation the biliary poisons. Price 50c. L. Taggart. jan

Buyers appear to be waiting for another cut in stocks.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventative and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher, of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cough remedy, but that it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of several of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by L. Taggart, Druggist. jan

EXCURSION NOTICES.

CALIFORNIA.

Thirty-One Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally-conducted tour through California, to leave New York and Philadelphia on February 27, by special Pullman drawing-room sleeping car and connecting at El Paso with the "Mexico and California Special, composed exclusively of Pullman parlor-smoking, dining, drawing-room sleeping, compartment and observation cars, for tour through California, returning by March 29.

Round-trip tickets, covering all necessary expenses, $375 from all points on Pennsylvania Railroad.

For further information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1166 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courleander, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 1531-45-8t

FLORIDA.

Two-weeks' Tour Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia February 6.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals *en route* in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington, $48.00, Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent at 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courleander, Jr., Passenger Agent, Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa., or Geo. W. Boyd, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

1532-45-5t

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

Forty-six Days' Tonr Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad personally-conducted tour to Mexico and California which leaves New York and Philadelphia on February 12 (Pittsburg, February 13) by special Pullman train, covers a large and intensely interesting portion of North America. Mexico, California and Colorado are a mighty trio in all that appeals to and fascinates the tourist.

Stops will be made at San Antonio, Tampico, Guanajuata, Guadalajara, Queretaro, City of Mexico (five days), Cuernavaca, Aguascalientes, Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside, Pasadena, Santa Barbara, San Jose (Mt. Hamilton), Del Monte, San Francisco (five days), Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, Chicago, and other points of interest. Fourteen days will be spent in Mexico and nineteen in California.

The "Mexico and California Special," an exclusively Pullman train of Parlor-Smoking, Dining, Drawing-room Sleeping, and Observation cars, will be used over the entire route.

Round trip rate, *including all necessary expenses during the entire trip*, $550 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg; $545 from Piftsburg. For itinerary and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courleander, Jr.; Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western District, Pittsburg, Pa., or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1535-45-6t

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We have a quantity of chairs, both kitchen, rocking, dining room and even parlor, that we desire to dispose of to make room for other purposes. These goods are not soiled or damaged in any way, yet requiring the room we shall close them out at prices that will astonish you if you are in need of chairs. They will go at less than cost. First come, first served.

New goods are always arriving at our establishment and if you don't see what you want we will cheerfully ordering any article manufactured and deliver it free of charge.

We desire at this time to return our thanks to the good people of Cameron and adjoining counties for their very liberal patronage during the past years that we have been in business in this county. Our relations have been pleasant. We hope to greet all our former customers during the year 1900 and many new faces. We are here for business. To please the public.

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